

Central Bank governor nominated

CAIRO, Jan. 3 (R) — Mohammad Abdul Fattah Ibrahim, governor of the Central Bank of Cairo, has been nominated as Egypt's deputy prime minister for economic affairs, the Middle East News Agency (MENA) reported. The official Egyptian agency said the nomination was in a cabinet list expected to be submitted to President Hosni Mubarak later today. Mr. Mubarak yesterday dismissed the government he inherited from assassinated President Anwar Sadat, and called on Deputy Prime Minister Fuad Mohamed to form a new cabinet. Dr. Mohamed told reporters yesterday that he had been instructed by the president to give priority to the economy and to law and order.

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Public holiday announced for Thursday

AMMAN, Jan. 3 (Petra) — A communique issued by the prime minister's office announced today that all government departments and public institutions will be closed on Thursday Jan. 7 on Prophet Mohammad's Birthday anniversary.

Hospital for mentally ill to be built

AMMAN, Jan. 3 (Petra) — A 200-bed hospital for treating mentally ill people will be built in Fuhais in 24 months, according to an agreement signed at the Ministry of Health today. Under the agreement, the JD 2.25 million hospital will be constructed on a 10 dunum plot of land in the town of Fuhais. The hospital complex will include a living quarter for doctors and nurses as well as an auditorium that would seat 350 people. The hospital will not be treating acute and chronic cases of mental illnesses only but also cases of drug addiction and alcoholism. The agreement was signed by Health Minister Zuhair Malhas and the general manager of a local construction firm which will start implementing the project next week.

Electrification completed

AMMAN, Jan. 3 (Petra) — The electrification of the Jordan Phosphates Mines company's Al Gharfeh line was completed today. Recently, the lines extending from Al Qatraneh to Al Hassa area have been electrified with a 132 kilovolts. The voltage of Al Hassa power transformer at the phosphates mines site there has been increased to 50 megavolts. The linkage of the main power transformer with the diesel power generator of the company is expected to be completed soon at a voltage of 6.6 kilovolts.

Israel starts talks with Jewish settlers

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, Jan. 3 (R) — Negotiations started in Tel Aviv today between the government and settlers on financial compensation for homes and businesses left behind when the northern Sinai is evacuated before being handed back to Egypt on April 26. The Israeli cabinet also empowered a ministerial defence committee to deal with the evacuation of Jewish settlers from the area and fix a final date for the withdrawal. The settlers had earlier threatened violence if their demands were not met but last week agreed to renew negotiations and accept the final arbitration of Deputy Prime Minister Simha Ehrlich. They received notices from the government last week to evacuate the area by March 31. A cabinet spokesman said today this deadline no longer applied.

4 killed in plane crash

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 3 (R) — Four people were killed when a privately-owned light plane crashed on a highway 25 km north of Pretoria today, the South African press association said. Witnesses said the plane began losing height and appeared to attempt a landing on the highway when it crashed and burst into flames. Four of the six occupants died in the wreckage and the two others were taken to hospital.

Haig to visit Egypt, Israel

CAIRO, Jan. 3 (A.P.) — U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig will probably visit Egypt and Israel later this month, Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali said today.

Israeli jets violate Iraqi airspace for 2nd time in 5 days

BEIRUT, Jan. 3 (R) — Iraq said today that Israeli fighter aircraft had violated its airspace for the second time in five days but had been driven off by Iraqi aircraft. The Iraqi News Agency (INA) said two Israeli F-15 planes flew 60 km over Iraq's western desert at a remote point on the frontier with Saudi Arabia.

This was roughly the route Israeli bombers were reported to have followed in June when they flew to Baghdad to attack Iraq's nuclear reactor.

Quoting a military spokesman, the agency said Iraqi aircraft intercepted the Israeli planes and

forced them to leave Iraqi airspace.

The incident happened at 1422 local time (1122 GMT) near the border point of Maqar An Naam, the agency said. All the Iraqi aircraft returned safely to base, it added.

On Dec. 30 Iraq reported a similar incident and later accused Israel of working with Iran.

Iraq said Israel sent the planes to ease pressure on Iranian troops facing Iraqi forces on the battlefield.

Israel declined comment on the incident.

Explosion sets fire to pipeline carrying Iraqi oil

BEIRUT, Jan. 3 (R) — An explosion today set fire to a newly-reopened pipeline in north Lebanon carrying crude oil from Iraq to the Lebanese port of Tripoli and oil industry sources said it could have been sabotage.

There was no immediate indication of who may have been responsible for the explosion, which came a day after unidentified attackers shelled an oil tanker in Tripoli port as it was being loaded with 150,000 barrels of oil.

State radio said the pipeline blast started a huge fire and firemen from neighbouring Syria were being called in to help fight the blaze.

The pipeline, a spur of a line that crosses Syria to the port of Banias, reopened 10 days ago after being closed for five years. It meant a significant increase in Iraq's oil exports, which have been hit by its 15-month-old war with Iran.

The radio quoted the director of oil installations in Tripoli, Walid Mawlawi, as saying instructions had been issued to shut off the pipeline.

It said the blast occurred five km south of the Syrian border, near the village of tall Abbas Al Gharbi, the radio said.

The pipeline spur to Tripoli had been closed because of civil strife in Lebanon and disputes between Syria and Iraq over transit dues.

Since the Gulf war broke out, Iraq's main oil terminals on the Gulf have been closed and Baghdad has relied on two pipeline systems to the Mediterranean, one through Syria with the branch to Lebanon, and the other through Turkey.

Iraq's Deputy Oil Minister Abdul Mounem Samarraji was quoted last month as saying that his country's oil exports were down to 600,000 barrels per day (b/d) from more than three million before the war.

Lebanese oil industry sources said when the Tripoli branch reopened that it would increase this by about 200,000 b/d.

After the explosion was announced, state radio broadcast an appeal from Oil and Industry Minister Mohammad Youssef Beydoun for people not to stockpile

petrol and other refined products. He said the rupture of supplies from Iraq would not cause any immediate shortages because crude oil tanks at the refinery at Tripoli were full. There were also ample stocks of refined products, he said.

The incident coincided with reported efforts of a bid by Arab countries, among them Syria, to end the war between Iraq and Iran.

Kuwaiti prince confers with Iraqi envoy

KUWAIT, Jan. 3 (A.P.) — Iraqi ambassador to Kuwait, Abdul Jabbar Omar Ghani, said today his country "supported" efforts to end the war between his country and Iran but reiterated Iraq's conditions for a peaceful settlement to the hostilities.

The Iraqi diplomat spoke after holding talks with Kuwaiti foreign minister Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad in what appeared to be a first step in a Kuwaiti effort to mediate an end to the Gulf war.

Mr. Ghani said that "Iraq's stand towards the reported efforts to bring the Iraq-Iranian war to a stop in crystal clear."

997 Iranians killed, Iraq says

BEIRUT, Jan. 3 (R) — Iraq said today its forces had killed 997 Iranians for the loss of 58 Iraqis over the past 24 hours, with most of the enemy losses coming in a fierce battle in the mountains of Kurdistan.

The Iraqi high command's daily communique said 907 Iranians had been killed in the battle around the Iranian border village of Nowrud on the northern sector of the battlefield.

It said Iraqi planes had also been in action in the north but gave no details.

The mountains of Kurdistan straddle the Iraq-Iran border and are home to Kurdish tribesmen.

Cheysson: Mideast peace should come from within regional forces

CAIRO, Jan. 3 (R) — French External Affairs Minister Claude Cheysson said today that peace in the Middle East should come from forces within the region and should not be imposed from outside.

"We hope peace will not be the result of an accord arranged by the superpowers...we cannot go into action unless the forces of the area ask us to," he told reporters after a meeting with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak.

"We should be ready to support and guarantee the results of any negotiations but it is not up to us to bring the peoples of the region together," he added.

Mr. Cheysson was explaining his statement in Israel last month that Western Europe should not initiate peace moves in the Middle East.

The remark pleased Israel but aroused criticism in Arab countries which had looked forward to a more active European role in settling the Palestinian problem.

Egyptian Foreign Minister

Kamal Hassan Ali, who was also at the meeting, said that in Egypt's view all countries were invited to press ahead with peace efforts, "though much depends on the continued work of Middle East countries."

Egypt implicitly criticised Mr. Cheysson last month by saying it wanted to see a concerted position from the European Economic Community (EEC). France appeared to have broken community ranks by dismissing a proposed EEC initiative.

Deputy Foreign Minister Boutros Ghali said last week Egypt was still eager to see West Europe act provided its initiative was combined with the efforts of the United States.

At a dinner for Mr. Cheysson's last night, Mr. Ali said Egypt saw the EEC's Venice Declaration and subsequent West European statements as a reinforcement of the U.S.-sponsored Camp David peace process.

Mr. Mubarak, asked by rep-

Italian foreign minister to arrive here Thursday

AMMAN, Jan. 3 (Petra) — Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo will arrive here Thursday evening leading an official delegation of senior Italian foreign ministry officials on an official visit of four days to Jordan.

Mr. Colombo will meet with a number of senior Jordanian officials during this visit. He will meet with Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem to discuss strengthening relations of friendship between Jordan and Italy. They will also discuss political issues relating to the region and international issues of mutual concern.

Mr. Colombo will also be accompanied by an information and a press delegation in addition to the official delegation.

Qasem receives Finnish, W. German ambassadors

AMMAN, Jan. 3 (Petra) — Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem conferred in his office today with the newly appointed Finnish Ambassador to Jordan V. Hietanen. The ambassador handed Mr. Qasem a copy of his credentials as ambassador to Jordan.

Mr. Qasem also today received in his office the West German ambassador to Jordan Hermann Munz. They discussed ways of further boosting West German-Jordanian relations.

Crown Prince to patronise conference on fertilisers

AMMAN, Jan. 3 (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan will patronise the first Arab conference on chemical fertilisers which will be held in October. Chairman and Director-General of the Arab Potash Company Ali Al Khasawneh has said.

Mr. Khasawneh explained that the conference aims at developing Arab coordination in the industry of chemical fertilisers and crystallising ideas that will serve Arab economic integration. He added that the three-day conference will discuss the future of compound fertilisers in the Arab World, and the importance of developing the use of chemical fertilisers in the Arab states and its relation with food security, in addition to boosting the trade exchange of these fertilisers.

Mr. Khasawneh said that a marginal technical meeting will also be held to assess the economic feasibility of small complexes for producing fertilisers. Another economic meeting will be held on the modernisation of economic and statistical information about chemical fertilisers, he added.

Meanwhile, the Arab Chemical Fertiliser Federation has decided to set up a committee to prepare for this conference comprising the chairman and the deputy chairman of the federation, Mr. Khasawneh and Arab Mining Company Director Thabet Al Taher.

Price of soft drinks raised

AMMAN, Jan. 3 (J.T.) — The government today raised the price of locally-bottled soft drinks by more than 65 per cent and banned imports of all gaseous drinks.

A defence order issued by Minister of Supply Ibrahim Ayyoub fixed the price of a case of 24 bottles, each 25 centilitres, at JD 1.050 compared to the previous price of JD 0.570 for wholesalers, and 50 fils per bottle compared to the previous price of 30 fils for the retailer. The defence order also fixed the price of a case of 12 bottles, each 25 centilitres, at JD 1.460 for wholesalers compared to the previous price of JD 0.130. It also fixed the price of a 35.5-centilitre soft drink cup at restaurants, hotels and resorts at 75 fils per cup.

The defence order requests all companies producing soft drinks to continue their production in all parts of the country and to provide gaseous drinks at suitable prices. The defence order also requests the companies producing soft drinks not to charge any commission for distribution, and to draw the attention of truck drivers and distributors to this effect.

The defence order will go into force as of tomorrow, Jan. 4 and prohibits the offer of new types of soft drinks except with the approval of the competent authorities. The defence order warns contraveners that they will be penalised by law in case of violation of these fixed prices.

Meanwhile, the minister of supply has issued another defence order banning the import of all types of soft drinks as of tomorrow.

Australian parliamentarians tour camp, meet officials

AMMAN, Jan. 3 (Petra) — Visiting Australian parliamentary delegation today called at the Schneller refugee camp east of here.

The two-member delegation looked into the conditions of refugees and were briefed on services offered to them.

The delegation, comprising

Australian Labour Party spokesman on industry John Cerin, and Dr. J. Verrier, member of the parliament's foreign affairs committee also today called on President of the National Consultative Council (NCC) Ahmad Tarawneh.

They were briefed on the NCC's activities and exchanged views on current world and Arab affairs, particularly those pertaining to the Middle East and the Palestine problem.

Under-secretary of the Ministry of Information Peter Salah also conferred with the Australian delegation. He spoke about Jordan's stand with regard to the Palestine problem and its demand for the establishment of a just and comprehensive Middle East settlement.

Jordan, Bulgaria sign agreement

AMMAN, Jan. 3 (Petra) — Jordan and Bulgaria today signed an appendix protocol to a bilateral agreement signed in 1970 on organising overland transport.

Under the appendix all vehicles from both countries transporting goods or passengers in Bulgaria or Jordanian territory shall abide by regulations, and pay fees and tolls imposed by either government in its territory.

The protocol was signed by Transport Minister Ali Suheimat and the Bulgarian non-resident ambassador to Jordan Mr. Gueorgi Yankov Gueorgiev.

Iraq accuses Iran of subversion

BEIRUT, Jan. 3 (R) — Iraq advised Arab countries today to sever diplomatic relations with Iran, because of alleged subversion. The Iraqi News Agency (INA) quoted a foreign ministry spokesman as saying that Iran's diplomatic missions had become "dens for subversive activities." He said Iraq "believes it will be wise for the Arab countries to expel Iranian diplomatic missions and establishments in their territories, and to sever their diplomatic links with the Persian regime in Tehran." The Iranian charge d'affaires in Bahrain was declared persona non grata last month after the Bahraini authorities said they had foiled an Iranian-backed plot to stage a coup in the state.

Gulf Council urges Arabs to unite behind Fahd plan

MANAMA, Bahrain, Jan. 3 (A.P.) — The assistant secretary-general of the six-nation Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) urged the Arabs today to put Israel on the spot by unanimously endorsing the Saudi Arabian Middle East peace plan.

"If the Arabs were united (on the Saudi peace plan) then Israel would be put on the spot by a unanimous Arab political stance capable of preventing it from dealing with any Arab power individually," Ibrahim Hammoud Al Sobhi told the Saudi press agency.

The Fahd plan calls on Israel to relinquish all Arab territory taken during the 1967 war, dismantle all settlements on Arab regions, accept an independent Palestinian state with Jerusalem as its capital. It also implies Arab-wide recognition of Israel.

Syria, Libya, the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and other Arab powers have either rejected or voiced reservations about the Fahd plan.

Prince Fahd has explained that a recognition of Israel hinged on its acceptance of his plan in its entirety.

The Saudi foreign minister, Prince Saud Al Faisal, was quoted

today as reiterating that the kingdom would accept Israel if it recognised Palestinian rights and relinquished occupied Arab territory.

Prince Saud's statement, which came in an interview with the New York Times, prompted assertions by Arab diplomats that the Saudi formula was gaining ground in the Arab arena.

These diplomats said that Syria, Libya, the PLO and other Arab powers have eased their opposition to the plan, which was to be submitted to the U.S. administration as the unified policy of the Arabs.

"This unity would certainly gain U.S. backing and put Israel on the spot," said one United Arab Emirates diplomat, who requested anonymity. "The least the Arabs should do under the circumstances is to show the United States and Israel that they are united on what they want and what they do not want."

Prince Saud's statement drew no immediate editorial comment in the Gulf region.

The Saudi plan has been endorsed by the Gulf Cooperation Council, which unites Saudi Ara-

bia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Qatar and Oman in an economic cooperation and collective security pact.

Israel has rejected the plan, and officials in Tel Aviv were quoted today as dismissing Prince Saud's statement on the eventuality of Arab recognition of the Israel.

"If Faisal is really interested in peace, he knows our address and where to approach," said one Israeli official, obviously insisting on a Saudi peace move resembling that of late Egyptian leader Anwar Sadat who visited Israel in November 1977.

The Israeli officials rejected Prince Saud's statement as a "pre-conditions" for peace.

Saudi Arabia, along with most other Arab powers, have opposed the U.S.-sponsored peace process between Egypt and Israel and boycotted the Egyptian regime for signing a separate peace with Israel.

The Saudi-led Gulf group says that the Fahd plan constitutes an effective alternative to the Egyptian-Israeli peace. The Saudis have insisted on Arab unanimity to any comprehensive Mideast peace.

Eitan's term extended a 5th year

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, Jan. 3 (A.P.) — The Israeli government today extended the term of chief of staff Lt. Gen. Rafael Eitan to an unprecedented fifth year, despite his political views that have sometimes landed him in controversy.

Prime Minister Menachem Begin, in a statement released after a cabinet meeting, called Gen. Eitan "one of the greatest commanders" in Israeli history and an example of "courage, devotion and wisdom."

But critics have blasted him for his hardline politics. Last year Egypt delayed a trip by the Israeli general after he warned that the assassination of president Anwar Sadat could lead Egypt to renew on its peace treaty.

Soon after his appointment in April 1978 he said in an interview that the occupied West Bank was essential for Israel's defence.

A military spokesman said that after serving a fifth year, Gen. Eitan will have led the armed forces longer than Moshe Dayan, OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, Jan. 3 (R) — Six members of the Birzeit University student council have been confined to their home towns and will be barred from lectures when the university reopens tomorrow, Israel radio reported today.

The university was closed down by the military authorities two

months ago after anti-Israeli protests. Military sources said Israel imposed a curfew on the town of Rafah in the occupied Gaza Strip today following anti-Israeli demonstrations there yesterday by Arab residents.

The sources said the residents burned tyres and stoned Israeli

Yitzhak Rabin or any of his other eight predecessors. The chief of staff is appointed for three years, and a one-year extension is common.

Gen. Eitan, 52, has a reputation as a tough soldier who was wounded in action a dozen times.

He demands strict discipline from the ranks, but has come under fire for reducing the sentences of several officers convicted of offences ranging from corruption to murdering an Arab prisoner of war.

Birzeit students barred from lectures

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months ago after anti-Israeli protests.

Military sources said Israel imposed a curfew on the town of Rafah in the occupied Gaza Strip today following anti-Israeli demonstrations there yesterday by Arab residents.

The sources said the residents burned tyres and stoned Israeli

soldiers in protest against establishment of a civilian administration to replace the military government.

They also object to terms of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty under which half of the town will return to Egyptian control next April while the other half stays under Israeli occupation.

Allen may be replaced by Clark today

PALM SPRINGS, California, Jan. 3 (A.P.) — The White House investigation of Richard Allen could be finished as early as tomorrow, leading to a meeting between the president and the national security adviser who White House officials say will be replaced by William P. Clark.

As President Reagan returns tomorrow to the White House after a week-long vacation in California, one of his top priorities will be clearing up the Allen issue and overhauling the White House foreign policy operation.

Mr. Allen, Mr. Reagan's national security assistant since the administration took office, has been on administrative leave with pay since Nov. 29 while the Justice Department investigated the circumstances surrounding \$1,000 found in a safe in an office once used by Mr. Allen.

Mr. Allen has said the money was given by representatives of a Japanese magazine who interviewed First Lady Nancy Reagan last Jan. 21. The Justice Department announced on Jan. 23 that it had cleared Mr. Allen of any wrongdoing.

Meanwhile, there were strong signals that Mr. Reagan's top advisers would like Mr. Allen to resign, thus saving the president the trouble of firing him.

Those signals followed comments by one top Reagan aide that if Mr. Allen is ousted or leaves voluntarily, the unanimous choice of Mr. Reagan's inner circle for a successor would be Mr. Clark, the deputy secretary of state and one of the most senior members of Mr. Reagan's inner circle of political friends from California.

A meeting with Mr. Allen was said by Presidential Counsellor Edwin Meese to be likely as soon as the investigation to determine if Mr. Allen violated the government code of ethics is completed. That could be as early as tomorrow.

One top official, who declined to be named, said that if Mr. Allen resigned and was cleared by the investigation being conducted by deputy White House counsel Richard Hauser, he knew of no reason why Mr. Allen wouldn't be given another job in the administration.

Mr. Reagan, breaking his vacation routine, met yesterday with Secretary of State Alexander Haig, Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger, Deputy White House Chief of Staff Michael Deaver, and Mr. Clark.

There was no official report on

the meeting and none of the participants stopped to talk with reporters as they left the estate of millionaire publisher Walter Annenberg, where Mr. Reagan was staying.

But it was after the meeting that officials began discussing the possibility of a Reagan-Allen meeting tomorrow, indicating that a final decision was near.

A White House spokesman said today that Mr. Allen had asked Presidential Counsellor Edwin Meese for a meeting with Mr. Reagan. While none such meeting was on the schedule, "it could come as early as tomorrow," said the spokesman.

Welsh extremists accused of planting England bombs

LONDON, Jan. 3 (R) — Welsh extremists appear to have brought a violent campaign for Welsh home rule to England for the first time with bomb attacks in London, Birmingham and Stratford-on-Avon, police said today.

Police said they believed yesterday's explosions, which injured no one and caused only minor damage, were connected but said they knew little about the various shadowy nationalist groups claiming responsibility.

The targets were a Birmingham-based water authority which supplies England with millions of gallons of Welsh water a day, a property company in Stratford-on-Avon building holiday homes in Wales and a London office of Britain's national coal board.

Among the groups claiming responsibility in telephone calls to the media was the so-called Workers' Army of the Welsh Republic. It also wrote to newspapers after fire-bombs were found in two Welsh towns just before a visit last October by Prince Charles, heir to the British throne, and his wife, Diana, Princess of Wales.

Bombs in England are a new development in Welsh extremism. Over the past three years an arson campaign by unknown Welsh militants had wrecked 60 holiday homes in Wales.

Plaid Cymru, the Welsh nationalist party, has led the main battle to save the ancient Celtic language now spoken by only one in five of the 2.5 million Welsh, and to fight what it sees as economic exploitation of Wales by England.

But the party, with two seats in the British parliament, has stubbornly refused to use violence.

Plaid Cymru President Dafydd Wigley said today it condemned all violence.

NATIONAL

Tourist arrivals up 21 per cent

By Dina Matar
Special to the Jordan Times

ACCORDING TO the 1980 annual report of the Ministry of Tourism, the number of arrivals in 1980 registered a 21.7 per cent increase over the 1979 figure.

The recently-published report indicated that some 1,486,810 tourists entered the country via various border posts in 1980, compared to 1,203,002 for 1979. The two figures, however, exclude the number of Muslim pilgrims who entered Jordan on their way to Saudi Arabia.

The report also showed that according to Central Bank Statistics, tourism revenues stood at JD 160 million for 1980, compared to the 1979 revenues of JD 133.4 million. Tourist expenditure also increased, going up from JD 89.72 million in 1979 to JD 105,000 million in 1980.

Although no official statistics are yet available for 1981, the total number of arrivals during the first eight months of the year stood at 977,608 — less than one per cent more than the 1980 figure for the same period, which stood at

970,584.

Officials at the Ministry of Tourism attribute the relatively small increase in the number of arrivals to the fact that in 1980 some 50,000 Syrians entered Jordan for one reason or another, whereas the number dwindled drastically in 1981. However, nationals of other countries registered substantial increases over the 1980 figure. There was a 26.5 per cent increase in the number of European arrivals, a 16.9 per cent increase in the number of Americans, and a 76.6 per cent increase in the number of arrivals from Japan and Australia.

For the last four months of 1981, officials predict at least a 15 per cent increase over the 1980 figure for the same period. Estimates stand at 415,000 tourists entering the country in 1981 while the 1980 number was only 379,000 the Ministry of Tourism's marketing advisor, Abdul Rahman Al Bahri, told the Jordan Times.

On the face of it, it seems that 1981 has been a good year in terms of revenues. Mr. Bahri said that the 1981 tourism revenues are estimated at about JD 180 mil-

lion, compared to JD 160 million for 1980. Jordan's unprecedented growth in this sector has forced the government to triple its investment in tourism under its new five-year plan (1981-1985). A jump from \$60 million allocated to tourism projects in the previous plan (1976-1980) to \$160 million in the next underlines Jordan's achievement in this field, Mr. Bahri said.

According to Tourism Director General Michael Hamarneh, tourism has brought quick economic returns, and the increased budget will enable Jordan to heighten its profile in lucrative markets, like the United States, the Far East and Australia. For 1982, Jordan has set its goal at two million visitors a year, but it is not looking for mass tourism. "Jordan is a country with scarce natural resources, like water and electricity, and we do not want to strain these resources by attracting a large number of tourists from far and wide," Mr. Hamarneh told the Jordan Times.

And, in a bid to attract special groups to visit the country, Jordan has adopted a new marketing approach. During the past year, vig-

orous marketing campaigns in international and lucrative markets were launched, Mr. Hamarneh said.

But, what has paved the way for more traffic is the fact that the private sector, comprising tour operators, hoteliers and Alia, the national carrier, have joined forces with the government in what has been described as a radical step on part of the government to gain more elbow room for private sector participation.

Gone are the days when mere slogans on huge posters were sufficient to promote the country, and competition for the market has become a "cut-throat" business. "If we do not include the private sector, we will need more money and effort to market the country abroad," Mr. Bahri said. Jordanian officials, it seems, have come to terms with the fact that the private sector should have a say in the business, and the private sector has been quick to get the message. Millions of dinars have been poured in the construction of hotels and resthouses, as well as in upgrading services in an effort to present Jordan as an attractive tourist spot.

"We want to establish Jordan as a destination and distribution centre in the Middle East," Mr. Hamarneh says. "We are trying to approach ethnic groups in the American market, which is a potential source of tourists."

Mr. Hamarneh pointed out that the European market "has always brought good business, but that does not mean we have to neglect it."

Jordanian officials, who have

neglected the Far East, for a long time, are now trying to lure tourists, as well as other potential visitors from that lucrative market. Trips to Japan and Taiwan have been organised, and tour operators, as well as hoteliers, have taken part in the difficult task of attracting Japanese and other nationalities to visit Jordan. "However, we have to make their long trip worthwhile. It is not as easy as tapping the Scandinavian market, where the sun and beach attract thousands a year," Mr. Bahri explained.

Jordan's marketing policy, which has changed from a "public relations" to a more "business-like" approach, has been compounded by the fact that the country, in a year's time, will become sufficient in terms of hotels and hotel beds. Twenty new hotels, costing some JD 35.5 million will be completed by the end of 1982, bringing the total number of hotels to 107. The hotels, providing for 4429 new beds, will reduce the strain on the 7,700 available beds, thus luring more visitors to extend their average two-day stay in the country.

Jordan is also upgrading some of its services, especially in tourist spots, like Petra, where a new five-star hotel to be completed next year will provide visitors to the rock city with a chance to prolong their stay there. Aqaba, has also undergone major facility projects, besides a variety of attractions like scuba diving to help promote Jordan's only sea resort outlet.

According to officials, it is now the private sector that has to take

over, in the sense that it should raise the standard of services in the country. Some travel agent societies have been carrying out courses to upgrade the standard of their employees, the Hotel Training College is now offering a tourist guide course and efforts are being concentrated on setting up opportunities for tourism-minded young men and women at one of Jordan's two universities to enrol in courses aimed at highlighting Jordan's attractions and facilities. Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, has long assumed the role of Jordan's ambassador at large, and in a bid to bring in more passengers to the country, plans to break new grounds in 1982 to Manila, Seoul and Singapore.

With the carrier's acquisition of three more wide-bodied aircraft, Alia Chairman Ali Ghandour predicts a 20 per cent increase in flying hours. Alia also plans pioneer routes to Rio de Janeiro and Abidjan, two routes geared to attract Arab nationals living there. Alia officials predict that the passenger business would increase from the 1981 figure of 1.4 million to 1.75 million in 1982.

Jordan's plans to spend so much money on attracting tourists, while some facilities are still not up to the standard, have been regarded with scepticism by some. "Why should Jordan spend so much money while services are neglected?" they ask. Mr. Hamarneh has a ready answer. "If Jordan neglected attracting traffic, it would lose the business in the end," he says. "While we attract tourists, we are running many courses to upgrade the quality of our

hotel staff, and five years from now, Jordan will be self-sufficient in terms of its local hotel manpower, not at the expense of tourists."

With all the shortcomings of the business, Jordan has attracted lots of potential visitors every year. "In fact, the business has grown so much that we could not but involve the private sector," Mr. Hamarneh said.

"Lots of international tour operators are now putting Jordan on their itineraries, and we are now cooperating with the private sector to the mutual benefit of all," he said.

The Ministry of Tourism is now formulating plans to set up domestic tourism, and local sites like Dibbin have been spruced up to attract as many visitors as possible. Mr. Hamarneh expressed his wish that everybody, including the people themselves, should get involved. "That does not mean that our role would become more or less undermined," he said. "On the contrary, we all have to work together to bring out the best in our country."

"We, as a government institution, would like to take the initiative, but tourism is a time and money consuming job, and travel agents, hoteliers and the like should take part in promoting the country," he said.

Travel agents, on the other hand, feel that they have been left out of the tourism equation for long. "Although there has been a shift in attitudes, only the Ministry of Tourism and Alia have been involved in promoting Jordan over the years," Mr. Munir Nas-

sar, manager of International Traders, a local tour agency, told the Jordan Times.

Mr. Nassar said that business in 1981 has not been good compared to that of 1980. "For one reason or another, like the closure of bridges in the face of tourists going to the West Bank via Jordan, and the world economic recession, the number of groups has declined in 1981," he said. "But, on the brighter side, we will pick up next year," he said, adding that his agency will tap new markets like the Far East this time. "This is a market that we have neglected for some time, although it is very lucrative and will bring in good business," he said.

Mr. Nassar maintained that Jordan still lacks proper infrastructure and trained hotel staff, and this has conveyed an untrue image of Jordan. "What we really need is more concerted communal efforts by all parties concerned in the tourism industry."

Mr. Nassar added that although some improvements have taken shape in the past few years, "we still need more. I just hope that the security procedures at Jordan's border posts would become updated and less wearisome in the near future."

Hotels in Jordan compared to those in the neighbouring countries, offer cheaper rates but better services, commented many people. And, hoteliers are now launching programmes to upgrade their services and the standard of their staff as well, since the proliferation of hotels has left no outlet for hotel proprietors but to raise their services.

JORDAN MARKETPLACE

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NATIONAL

NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

Jordan invited to ALO council meeting

AMMAN, Jan. 3 (Petra) — The Ministry of Labour has received an invitation to attend the ninth session of the Arab Labour Organisation (ALO) council which will meet in Baghdad on Jan. 23. The council will review ALO activities during 1980 and 1981, programmes planned for 1982 and the 1983 budget, according to Labour Undersecretary Tayseer Abdul Jabbar, who will represent Jordan at the four-day meeting. He said the council will also study social security conditions of Palestinians and a report on the possibility of establishing an Arab institute for labour health and safety. In addition, Dr. Abdul Jabbar said, the council will study a memorandum calling for observing a solidarity day with the Palestinian people and workers.

Scholarship, training needs requested

AMMAN, Jan. 3 (J.T.) — The National Planning Council (NPC) has requested all government ministries and departments to submit reports on their needs of scholarships and training courses for 1982. The reports have to be received before Jan. 15, in order to enable NPC officials to draw up plans for scholarships and training courses held abroad. An NPC circular to these ministries and departments also specified qualifications of any employee nominated for a scholarship or training course outside Jordan. Most important is the employee's proficiency in English his, or her, success in prescribed examinations.

Truck parking banned in Zarqa streets

ZARQA, Jan. 3 (Petra) — Lorries have been banned from parking along several streets of Zarqa's commercial district to facilitate the movement of pedestrians doing their shopping, it was announced here today. Trucks are not to park along Baghdad, King Hussein, King Faisal, Sheikh Abdullah, Prince Shaker and Al Hamra streets. However, trucks will be allowed to park for 15 minutes along these streets for loading or unloading.

Keilani to head AWSA

AMMAN, Jan. 3 (J.T.) — A royal decree has been issued approving a decision by the Amman Water Sewerage Authority (AWSA) to appoint Mohammad Saleh Al Keilani, technical director of the Jordan Electricity Company, as AWSA director general. Al Keilani's appointment was reported today.

Tal inspects tawjihi halls

AMMAN, Jan. 3 (Petra) — Education Minister Sa'id Al Tal today inspected a number of examination halls, where students in Amman are sitting for the mid-year session of the General Secondary Certificate (tawjihi) Examinations. Nearly 40,000 students of the third secondary stage sat for the first exam today in 471 halls around the country. The examination session will last until Jan. 12.

Yarmouk sponsors Aqaba banking course

AQABA, Jan. 3 (Petra) — Yarmouk University's Continuing Education and Community Service Department today opened a four-month bank services training course. The course, opened here by University President Adnan Badran is designed to raise the standard and improve the efficiency of employees of local banks and public firms. Attending the course, held at the Central Bank branch in Aqaba are 30 participants from the public and private sectors. Dr. Badran also today distributed diplomas to participants in a higher administration course also organised here by Yarmouk University. Thirty participants, mostly directors of public institutions in Aqaba, took part in the week-long course.

Zarqa safety committee orders treatment plants

ZARQA, Jan. 3 (Petra) — The Zarqa Public Safety Committee today discussed the implementation of earlier cabinet decisions requesting factories along the Zarqa River to construct waste water treatment plants.

Zarqa District Governor Salem Al Qudah, who chairs the committee, said that a special sub-committee has been formed to inspect these factories and submit reports on implementation of the decisions.

Factories affected by the regulations are those located between the Ain Ghazal treatment plant and Sukhneh in Zarqa District.

Detailed reports will be submitted to the authorities on those factories that do not abide by the regulations, Mr. Qudah said.

Prime Minister Mudar Badran had issued a defence order for the construction of the waste treatment plants in the area.

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2. Telephone operator.

For appointment, please call 66085 - 68656

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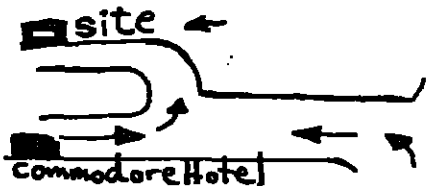
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1. Mechanical Engineer specialised in air conditioning.
2. Must have a minimum of 5 years experience in sales of A/C equipment in the Middle East.
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4. Some sales experience of electrical equipment is preferable.
5. Must be of Arab nationality with fluency in the English language.

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JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

CHANNEL 3

5:30 Koran
5:50 Cartoon
6:10 Children's Programme
6:30 Children's Programme
7:10 Housing Bank Lottery Draw
7:20 Local Programme
7:30 Local Programme
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 Arabic Series
9:30 Panorama
10:10 Local Show
11:05 News in Arabic

CHANNEL 6

6:00 French Programme
7:00 News in French
7:15 Varieties
7:30 News in Hebrew
7:45 Variety Show
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 Comedy
9:10 Documentary
10:00 News in English
10:15 Brideshead Revisited
11:05 News in Arabic

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz AM & 99 MHz FM

7:00 Sign on
7:00 Morning Show
7:30 News Bulletin
7:40 Morning Show
7:50 News Headlines
8:00 Morning Show
8:30 30 minute Theatre
11:00 Sign off
12:00 News Headlines
12:03 Pop Session
12:30 News Summary
12:43 Pop Session
14:00 News Bulletin
14:10 Instrumentals
14:30 The Elton John Story
14:40 Concert Hour
16:00 News Summary
16:03 Instrumentals
16:30 Old Favourites
17:00 French way of Life
17:30 Pop Session
18:00 News Summary
18:03 Sports Round-up
18:30 North by Sea

19:00 News Desk
19:30 Instrumentals
20:30 Evening Show
21:00 News Summary
22:00 News Headlines

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

GMT
04:00 Newdesk 04:30 Leave it to
Pamith 04:45 Notes from an Observer
04:50 Paperback Choice
04:55 Reflections 05:00 World
News; 24 Hours; News Summary
05:30 Peabody Choice 05:45 Words
that Changed Lives 06:00 World
News; 24 Hours; News Summary
06:30 Musician at Large
07:00 World News; 24 Hours;
News Summary 07:30 Country
Style 07:45 Short Story 08:00
World News; Reflections 08:15
Barbershop Style 08:30 Baker's
Half Dozen 09:00 World News;
British Press Review 09:15 Notes
from an Observer 09:28 Goods
Books 09:35 Interlude 09:40 Look
Ahead 09:45 A Word in Edgeways
10:15 I Spy Fiction 10:30 Smash of
the Day: The Navy Lark 11:00
World News; News About Britain
11:15 Backtracking 11:30 Pageant
of the Past 12:00 Radio Newsteel
12:15 Take it or leave it 12:45
Sports Round-up 13:00 World
News; 24 Hours News Summary
13:30 Country Style 13:45 Robert
Service 14:15 Leave it to Pamith
14:30 Rock Salad 15:00 Radio
Newsteel 15:15 Outlook 16:00
World News; Commentary 16:15
The Red and the Black 16:45 The
World Today 17:00 World News
17:09 Europa 17:25 News Ideas
17:35 Paperback Choice 17:40 Inter-
lude 17:45 Sports Round-up
18:00 World News; News about
Britain 18:15 Radio Newsteel
18:30 Rhythm 'n' Roots 19:00 Out-
look: News Summary 19:30 Stock
Market Report 19:43 Look Ahead
19:45 Peabody Choice 20:00 World
News; 24 Hours News Summary
20:30 Sports International 21:00
Network U.K. 21:15 Europa 21:30
Rock Salad 22:00 World News
22:09 The World Today 22:25
Book Choice 22:30 Financial News
22:40 Reflections 22:45 Sports
Round up 23:00 World News;

VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT
03:30 The Breakfast Show: 06:30
News, Pop music, features, lis-
teners' questions 17:00 News Round-
up: reports, opinion, analyses.
17:30 Dateline 18:00 Special English:
news, feature: "The Making of
a Nation." 18:30 Now Music USA
19:00 News Roundup; reports,
opinion, analyses. 19:30 VOA
Magazine: Americana, science,
culture, letters. 20:00 Special English:
news 20:15 Music USA (Jazz)
21:00 VOA World Report 22:00
News, Correspondents' reports,
background features, media com-
ments, analyses.

AMMAN AIRPORT

NOTE: The following airport arrivals and departures are provided to the Jordan Times by the Alia information department at Amman Airport, Tel. 92205-6. They should always be verified by phone before the arrival or departure of the flight.

ARRIVALS

8:00 Cairo (EA)
8:45 Cairo
8:55 Aqaba
9:00 Damascus
9:40 Dhahran
9:45 Kuwait
9:50 Muscat, Dubai
10:00 Doha, Bahrain
10:05 Abu Dhabi
10:10 Beirut
10:55 Beirut (SR)
14:25 Moscow (SU)
15:30 Kuwait (KAC)
15:35 Jeddah, Medina (SV)
16:00 Larnaca
16:30 Cairo
16:45 Bangkok
17:25 London (BA)
17:45 Benghazi (LA)
18:00 Cairo
18:05 Amsterdam, Beirut (KLM)
18:30 Paris (AF)
20:30 Cairo (EA)
20:30 Beirut

24:20 Cairo (EA)
01:00 Baghdad
01:15 Cairo
02:00 Baghdad

DEPARTURES:

03:00 Cairo
06:15 Frankfurt (LH)
06:30 Damascus
06:45 Beirut
07:00 Aqaba
09:00 Cairo (EA)
09:25 Beirut (MEA)
11:00 Amsterdam, New York
11:15 Athens
11:30 Cairo
11:45 Geneva; Zurich (SR)
11:45 Tunis, Madrid
12:00 Paris, London
12:15 Larnaca
13:00 Cairo
15:30 Moscow (SU)
16:30 Kuwait (KAC)
16:35 Medina, Jeddah (SV)
18:45 Benghazi (LA)
19:15 Dhahran
19:30 Jeddah
20:00 Cairo
20:15 Baghdad
20:30 Abu Dhabi, Dubai
21:30 Cairo (EA)
01:00 Baghdad
01:15 Cairo (EA)

EMERGENCIES

DOCTORS:
Amman:
Abdul Halim Al-Aghani (Al-
Wahdan)
Nayif Al-Khadra 56120/66631
Zarqa:
Musa Taha Odeh 83049
Irbid:
Ahmad Bishtawi 73925/74446
PHARMACIES:
Amman:
Al-Arabiyyah Al-Kubrah 23141
Al-Hayah 24636
Jabal Al-Nasr 56728
Al-Shakshir (—)
Ghassan 74497
Zarqa:
Al-Sa'adeh (—)

IRBID:

Taxis:
Al-Khayyam 41541
Al-Ahram 64911
Al-Nahda 63006
Bashar 71329
Zeid 64476

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre 41520
British Council 36147-8
French Cultural Centre 37009
Goethe Institute 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
Haya Arts Centre 65195
Al Hussein Youth City 67181
Y.W.C.A. 41793
Y.W.M.A. 64251
Amman Municipal Library 36111
University of Jordan Library
84355/843666

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m.
Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.

MUSEUMS

Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m.-4 p.m., Sunday to Friday. Closed on Saturdays. Tel. 64240.
Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash

(4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760

Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed on Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalists artists. Muntazah, Jabal Luweibdeh. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed on Tuesdays. Tel. 30128

PRAYER TIMES

Fajr 5:13
Sunrise 6:37
Dhuhr 11:40
Asr 2:24
Maghreb 4:44
Isha 6:08

CHURCHES

Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Luweibdeh 37440
St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman 24590
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein 66428
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali 23541
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman 23585
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh 75261
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh 71331

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

Saudi riyal 98.5/99
Lebanese pound 73/74
Syrian pound 57.5/58
Iraqi dinar 600/610
Kuwaiti dinar 1197/1200
Qatari riyal 336.5/341.7
UAE dirham 978/982
Omani riyal 338/340
U.S. dollar 646.6/650.5
W. German mark 149.9/150.8
Swiss franc 187.8/188.9
French franc 59.2/59.6
Italian lire 28/28.2
Japanese yen 153.7/154.6
Dutch guilder 13.6/13.7
Belgian franc 88/88.5
Swedish crown 61/61.4

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Ambulance (government) 75111
Civil Defence rescue 61111
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) 36381-2
Municipal water service (emergency) 37111-3
Police headquarters 39141
Najdah roving patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency 21111, 37777
Airport information (ALIA) 92205/92206
Jordan Television 73111
Radio Jordan 74111

Firstaid, fire, police 199
Fire headquarters 22090
Cablegram or telegram 18

Telephone:

Information 12
Jordan and Middle East trunk calls 10
Overseas radio and satellite calls 17
Telephone maintenance and repair service 11

MARKET PRICES

Tomatoes	300	200	Broad Beans	450	400
Eggplant (small)	170	130	Bananas (Mukammal)	225	180
Eggplant (large)	140	100	Apples (Golden)	240	200
Potatoes (imported)	140	100	Apples (Double Red)	260	200
Marrow (small)	140	100	Apples (Starken)	230	180
Marrow (large)	90	60	Lemons	150	100
Cucumber (small)	350	300	Oranges (Abu surra)	250	200
Cucumber (large)	250	200	Oranges (Shamouti)	180	120
Hot Green Pepper	100	100	Oranges (local)	120	80
Sweet Pepper	170	120	Oranges (French)	140	100
Cabbage	100	70	Carrots	130	90
Onions (dry)	100	70	Tangerines	250	200
Green onions	300	150	Bonelli	180	120
Garlic	400	300	Carrot	140	100
Spinach	120	80	Turnips	140	100
Coconut (piece)	380	300	Chestnut	500	450
Beans	300	250	Grapefruit	110	90
Bananas	260	200	Beet	130	90

Jordan Times

An Independent Arab newspaper published by the Jordan Press Foundation

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Begin, Eitan & Co.

Gen. Rafael Eitan, the Israeli military chief of staff, has got his term of office extended for an "unprecedented" fifth year. The news that the Israeli government, headed by Mr. Menachem Begin, approved the extension came at about the same time Iraq announced that Israeli American-made fighters violated Iraqi airspace for the second time in five days.

A coincidence? We think not. Gen. Eitan is regarded as a legendary hero in Israel. Back in 1968, he led a brutal raid against Beirut Airport in which 13 civilian planes were blown up for no apparent reason other than an unjustified and cold-blooded revenge against Lebanon. As chief of staff, he supervised the attack against the Iraqi nuclear reactor last June; the massacre of 300 Palestinian and Lebanese citizens in a raid on Beirut in July; aerial incursions over Saudi Arabia in October and November, following the approval of the AWACS sale by the U.S. Senate last year; and now the incursions of his F-15 fighters into Iraqi airspace.

How can it be a coincidence when Mr. Begin and his military arm, Gen. Eitan, have one and the same objective: subjecting all Arabs, be they near Tel Aviv or so far away from it, to Israeli firepower, whenever Israel's unreasonable words fail to convince the Arabs of twisted Israeli utterances and insensible allegations?

Of course, we cannot, with so much ease and simplicity, link the appointment of Gen. Eitan to a fifth term with the new Israeli attempt to fly over Iraqi territory. But flying the Zionist flag over the Euphrates might be the start of fulfilling a life-long ambition for both Mr. Begin and Gen. Eitan, and they may be pursuing it together.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Preparing for Fez

AL RA'I: Once again we strongly urge the Arabs to measure up to the challenges in view of the fact that efforts are being made now for the resumption of the Fez Arab summit conference. The Arab League Secretary General and the Moroccan Foreign Minister have already begun a tour of the Arab World for this purpose.

And once again we remind the Arabs of the importance of good preparation for the summit. We must benefit from past lessons and transcend our differences and sensitivities so that the summit, when it convenes, can dedicate its united action to confront the threats imposed on the Arabs instead of wasting time in small talk and reconciliation and bridging gaps.

We have time and again said that closing the Arab ranks is a must and a pan-Arab duty which must crystallise in the joint Arab work. We also remind everybody that the meeting must be held at the summit level that can bring the Arab leaders to face their responsibilities since the topics expected to be discussed are of such gravity that no one except the Arab leaders can decide on them. These topics include the Saudi peace plan, the Golan Heights issue and the situation in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. It is not inconceivable that new issues might be discussed by the summit conference, probably including the idea of Egypt's return to the Arab fold.

The Arab masses expect the Arab leaders to mount an Arab joint action able to confront all the perils that threaten the Arab's present and future. The Arab masses expect the Arab leaders to realise the Arab intrinsic strength and free will which must not be the prey of foreign polarisation.

The return to the Fez summit is the only light breaking through the clouds that shroud the Arab situation. It is high time for this beam of light to become a bright blaze from a new Arab situation.

Hail their solidarity

AL DUSTOUR: Events in the West Bank nowadays speak of the violent neurotic state of affairs that prevails among the officials of the Israeli occupation authorities. The enemy has failed to subdue our brethren in the occupied territories despite its military strength, repression, acts of terrorism and torture.

Israel has occupied the land and defied the international will embodied in the United Nations. Israel has succeeded in obstructing all peace plans proposed for solving the crisis. But it has failed to continue deceiving the international public opinion. The states and the people of the world began to perceive the reality of the movement which deceived them in the 40's. Israel began to suffer from isolation and the noose began to tighten around its neck despite its campaign of propaganda and despite its influence on the United States.

Israel has also failed to subdue our people in the occupied territories. Our people remained steadfast. The enemy tried to alienate any international intervention in the situation which followed its 1967 aggression. The Israelis have been trying to make our people despair and succumb to the Zionist conspiracies and schemes. The Israelis first tried to force our people to leave their homeland by imposing economic measures against them; but this Israeli dream was not realised. They then resorted to the policy of displacing our people, confiscating their lands, building settlements and undermining our people's security and stability. All this was to no avail.

When the Israeli enemy succeeded in luring late President Sadat to sign the unilateral peace agreement, it escalated its pressure on our people and tried to make them fall into the trap of autonomy. The enemy embarked on vindictive actions against universities and municipal councils and tried to come up with an alternative leadership in the occupied territories by setting up village associations. It followed that with the civilian administration scheme. But our people remained steadfast despite all these repressive measures.

DE FACTO NOMICS

Wage policy in development context

By T.A. Jaber

Labour is one of the four markets recognised by economists. The other three are goods, money and capital. Every market has its demand and supply and a price indicating the balance or equilibrium at a given moment.

Wages are the prices for labour or its costs as paid by the employer. In a general equilibrium analysis, any shortage or surplus in labour will be interpreted in higher or lower wage rates which will affect the overall economic activity of the country.

However, the wage rate has more determinant factors than the price or cost of labour. It is the main source of income for a large portion of the population and, therefore, the humanitarian aspect has to be considered. Hence wage rates are

not left entirely to market forces. A wage policy is necessary on economic and human grounds.

Since 1974, Jordan left the era of abundant labour and entered into one with labour shortages, particularly in the skilled and technical cadres. Pressures for increasing the wage levels arose and pushed these levels up. These wage increases could have initiated an inflationary process characterised by a wage-price spiral in Jordan, particularly with imported inflation which pushed the cost of living index in 1975 by 25 per cent.

The industrial relations shifted gradually in favour of workers. This probably was needed in the seventies to put such relations in their healthy and adequate state. However, if no proper labour policy was

adopted by the government, such a development would have led to an unmanageable situation with a high labour turnover, imbalances in the wage levels of various groups of workers, and a difficult time for employers in negotiating labour disputes.

A degree of these developments was experienced in Jordan but the phenomenon was controlled. Our wage policy was formulated within the context of the liberal character of the economy and its developmental objectives. The main aims of our wage policy are the following:

- to induce increases in the supply of labour needed for the implementation of development projects and the operation of the expanding economic activities.
- to improve the standard

of living of workers which in turn will lead to a more equitable income distribution.

— to provide guidelines for the two parties, namely the employers and workers, to settle their disputes amicably and reasonably.

— to assist the young generation in making the right decisions on the type of education or training which they ought to seek prior to their entry into the labour market.

What are the policies which Jordan implemented?

First, Jordan resorted to imported labour from labour-surplus countries particularly Egypt to meet the need for manpower with priority given to the construction and development projects. Total number of foreign workers currently in Jordan stand at about 120,000.

Second, domestic sources of labour supply were induced to increase their economic participation such as the inducement of further female participation, parttime work and overtime working hours. In a recent survey of 150 establishments employing about 20 thousand workers, women workers accounted for about 10 per cent. Female participation is expected to continue to increase and thus will satisfy a larger portion of local manpower requirements.

Third, like monetary policies, a wage policy has to resort to moral persuasion of workers and employers. A tripartite committee was established in 1978 to recommend to the government guidelines on wage increases for the coming year. The committee's work required a separate detailed assessment. However, it reached definite recommendations on the basis of actual studies of the labour market conditions.

Our wage policy has attempted with success to reach an acceptable balance among diverging interests. It should be pursued in a dynamic manner and with a developmental perspective.

The legacy of the year gone by

Editors Note: The following is a series of year-end "symposium" articles focusing on specific regions in the world, with a look ahead to 1982 in light of events during the past year.

Polish - Europe crisis threatens détente

The crisis in Poland has added another element of uncertainty to both East and West in Europe, a continent already facing a difficult future in 1982.

The Dec. 13 military crackdown in Poland not only threatens domestic freedom for the Poles. It may destroy what remains of détente — a major consideration for Europeans in both blocs.

By the end of 1981, the crisis was already showing signs of unravelling much of the framework of détente that had been built between the United States and the Soviet Union in the 1970s.

President Ronald Reagan, claiming the Soviet Union "bears a heavy and direct responsibility" for the events in Poland, announced a series of cuts in trade and technological exchanges with Moscow and threatened more unless the situation eases.

A collapse of Poland's economy would be felt not only in the Soviet Bloc but in Western Europe as well.

West German banks alone hold an estimated \$4.5 billion of Poland's \$16-billion commercial bank debt.

Western experts fear a default by Poland could shake confidence in the European banking system.

At the very least, a default would make Western bankers wary of loans to other communist-governed nations with grave implications for what seemed only a few years ago to be a potentially flourishing East-West trade.

An armed Soviet intervention in Poland might well mean the end of U.S.-Soviet talks which opened in Geneva, Switzerland, Nov. 30 on reduction of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe.

Some commentators have also noted the Polish crackdown calls into question a basic premise of détente — that a reduction in tension between the United States and the Soviet Union would prod Moscow into allowing greater internal freedom in its allied countries. But Poland isn't the only problem facing Europe in the new year. Economic woes, fear of war, political instability and a sense of spiritual bankruptcy plague societies in both East and West.

Several West European countries are grappling with their own, special problems. For example:

— In Spain, many fear the right-wing military may yet seize power and snuff out the democratic reforms which followed the death of longtime dictator Francisco Franco in 1975.

— The Belgians face long-term political crises stemming from the inability to work out a formula of governmental representation acceptable to the French and Dutch-speaking parts of their population.

— In France and Greece, new socialist governments will be pressing ahead with their programmes for transforming life in their countries after years of right-wing leadership.

Economic problems appear most acute in Soviet-Bloc states, where a decade ago governments were mapping plans for achieving Western-style living standards by the 1980s.

The Eastern economies are plagued by energy and raw-material shortages and housewives are having trouble finding a good selection of food.

Romania, Hungary and Czechoslovakia no longer permit foreign tourists to carry foodstuffs out of the country. Travellers from the Soviet Union tell of shortages of basic foods in provincial shops and limits on the amount of certain items sold to each customer.

Most Western European economies also face troubles in 1982. The once-powerful West German economy slumped into recession in 1981 and is expected to remain sluggish in the coming year.

In Britain, the Conservative Government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has forecast a modest recovery next year. But the country is already grappling with nearly three million unemployed, a record number of bankruptcies and deep cuts in social welfare programmes.

Italians face an inflation rate of 18.5 per cent and a chronically unstable government. And nearly one Dutch worker in 10 has lost his job during 1981 with little prospect of getting a new one any time soon.

The economic uncertainties have weakened the authority of many governments in Western Europe, calling into question whether some of the continent's best known politicians will be in charge by the end of 1982.

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany, returned to office by a landslide in October, 1980, must contend with the left wing of his own Social Democratic Party which opposes him a number of issues, including the stationing of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe.

In Britain, Prime Minister Thatcher has also battled Conservative Party factions which oppose her strict monetarist economic policies. The old year gave birth to the Social Democratic Party, a left-leaning group of Labour and Conservative rebels whom polls say could win the next national election.

The upheaval in Poland shows that not only Western political leaders need fear popular unrest. Polish party leader Stanislaw Kamia was dismissed after failing to appease either Moscow by taming the Solidarity Union or the Polish people by reviving the economy.

Prospects for his successor, Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, appear clouded because of the ill-will stirred up by imposition of martial law and the spilling of Polish blood.

Other less dramatic shakeups could come elsewhere in the Soviet bloc.

President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania has already fired several ministers responsible for his country's sluggish economy.

Non-aligned Yugoslavia is struggling with Europe's highest inflation rate as well as widespread unrest among its ethnic-Albanian minority, raising new fears about the future of the multi-national state.

But beyond the problems of local politicians lies a sense of fear in Europe that the old philosophies no longer answer modern needs.

In Western Europe, many in the younger generation embrace locally founded upon ideologies such as Marxism, and every issue, be it ecology or armaments, seems to draw a large, enthusiastic following.

During 1981, hundreds of thousands of West Europeans, most of them youths, demonstrated against the planned deployment by NATO of new U.S. nuclear missiles, and seemingly lesser issues, such as a housing shortage in Amsterdam, the Netherlands, and the expansion of an airport runway near Frankfurt, West Germany.

The same phenomenon exists in Eastern Europe too, where a generation of economic and social failure has undermined faith in the socialist system.

In many ways, the young Poles who flocked to Solidarity and the young Germans and Dutch who join anti-war rallies are chasing the same dream — a Europe in possession of a new, fresh idea in which people can believe.

Poland is the key in '82

By Steven R. Hurst

The key to the Soviet Union's relations with the West for the coming year lies in Poland.

U.S. President Ronald Reagan's sanctions against the Soviets at year's end in response to the crackdown in Poland could spur the Kremlin to intensify its campaign to drive a wedge between the United States and its West European allies.

But the Soviet Union's relations with Western Europe still rely essentially on the Poles' ability to control the situation on their own. If the Soviets are not forced to intervene with military force in Poland, the Kremlin in 1982 can be expected to:

— Continue its newly mounted offensive aimed at trying to convince West Europeans that Reagan's sanctions will only harm them, not the Soviet Union.

— Continue pressure on Western Europe against the planned 1983 deployment of a new generation of U.S. medium-range nuclear weapons.

— Continue highly visible support for what has become known in Western Europe as the "peace movement" against the deployment of the new U.S. missiles.

— Continue pressing the United States and NATO to agree to a moratorium on deployment of the missiles while the Geneva negotiations on limiting medium-range nuclear weapons go on.

— Continue to press for expanded trade, with Soviet raw materials such as crude oil and natural gas exchanged for West European technology.

It is believed that the Soviets have not sent a military force into Poland because of a fear of the economic and political consequences such intervention would have on relations with Western Europe in particular.

The constrictions in Western trade and political and cultural contacts the Soviets felt after their invasion of Afghanistan two years ago would be compounded many times if Poland suffers the same fate.

The Western alliance did not fall in solidly behind the United States on the banning of grain sales and technology transfers as a reaction to the Afghan intervention. But the alliance could be expected to present a much more unified response to any Soviet military moves against Poland a European country.

So far the Soviet Union has refrained from military intervention because, sources say, the Kremlin leadership is satisfied that the Polish premier and Communist Party leader, Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, has the country under his military's control. The Soviet sources said, however, the Red Army stands ready should Jaruzelski lose control.

Arab-Israeli tensions and continuing strife in Iran signal another year of turmoil ahead in the Middle East for 1982.

Major issues of 1981 remain unresolved:

— The Israeli annexation of Syria's Golan Heights in December and the U.S. opposition to it.

— The Iran-Iraq war which erupted in September, 1980.

— The growing confrontation between the United States and Col. Muammar Qadhafi's Libya.

— The missile crisis in Lebanon that began last April.

— The seven-year-old war in the Western Sahara in North Africa.

A crucial test for the region's stability is the scheduled Israeli withdrawal April 26 from the remainder of Egypt's Sinai peninsula.

Questions remain about whether Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin's government would feel confident enough in Egypt's new government to relinquish the territory taken in the 1967 Arab-Israeli war.

Since President Anwar Sadat's assassination last Oct. 6, the new Egyptian government of President Hosni Mubarak is on a more inward-looking course — stressing the need to improve economic conditions for the impoverished masses and to seek reconciliation with opposition groups in an effort to head off any possible grassroots Muslim-Fundamentalist uprising.

Arab leaders are expected to meet after the April deadline or an Israeli evacuation of Sinai to try once again to reach agreement on a Mideast peace plan. Efforts in Fez, Morocco, to agree on a Saudi plan that would trade recognition of Israel for a Palestinian State broke down last November.

An upheaval in Egypt and a last-minute Israeli refusal to withdraw from the Sinai could turn the Arab summit into a war council.

U.S. policy on the Middle East is likely to be severely tested in 1982. At year's end U.S.-Israeli relations were shaken by the Ronald Reagan administration's opposition to the Golan Heights annexation and Begin's sharp reaction to it. The United States also is faced with the Camp David peace accord issue of Palestinian autonomy which would bring self-rule to the 1.3 million Arabs living in the Israeli-occupied West Bank of the Jordan river and the formerly Egyptian-administered Gaza Strip. If the talks fail, as many Arab observers expect, then the U.S. government would be faced with the difficult task of finding another process Israel would accept.

With Israel focusing much of its attention on Syria, many observers fear a new spasm of violence in Lebanon where a shaky cease-fire has held in South Lebanon since last July 24, due mainly to the efforts of U.S. Middle East troubleshooter Philip C. Habib.

The Persian Gulf, source of most of the Western World's oil, is likely to remain a focus of attention in 1982 with the Iran-Iraq war and indications that non-Arab Iran's clergy-led regime intends to begin exporting its Islamic revolution.

The suspected Iranian campaign is seen as a spinoff of the war with Arab Iraq, which has the backing of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Jordan and other moderate Arab regimes. The Iran-Iraq hostilities also spread to Lebanon, where more than 400 people have been killed in fighting during the past two years.

Iran's religious leaders appeared to be trying to consolidate their power after driving underground the secular force of exiled President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr last summer and building up new personalities such as parliament speaker Ali-Akbar Rafsanjani as a cushion against the day when the ailing 82-year-old Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini would pass from the scene.

In North Africa, relations between Libya's Col. Qadhafi and the United States were at an all-time low after last summer's shooting down of two Libyan jets by U.S. navy planes during mediterranean manoeuvres. This was followed by claims from the Reagan administration that Qadhafi had despatched hit teams to kill President Reagan and other U.S. officials.

The U.S. administration's call for all Americans to leave Libya raised fears that a more direct confrontation was in the offing, but questions were also raised as to whether a continued U.S. campaign against Qadhafi would compel other Arab leaders to rally to his side.

Libya was gradually replacing Algeria as the main supporter of the Polisario guerrillas fighting Morocco for control of the former Spanish Colony in the Western Sahara. The trend was expected to continue with the U.S. government supporting King Hassan II of Morocco in his call for an internationally supervised referendum in the disputed territory.

deal with a demand from the military chief of staff, Lt. Gen. H.M. Ershad, to assign a clear role to government to the army, which has been involved in more than a dozen coup attempts in the first decade of Bangladesh.

Sri Lanka hopes in the new year for de-escalation of the communal tension between majority Sinhalese and minority Tamils that in 1981 flared into destructive rioting and left about a dozen people dead. The Tamil United Liberation Front party has dissociated itself from a London-based separatist movement and entered into harmony talks with President Junius R. Jayewardene. Jayewardene in turn has been disciplining the Sinhalese extremists in his United National Party.

CENTRAL AMERICA

More carnage likely

By Isaac A. Levi

The carnage in Central America could get worse in 1982 with signs pointing to a step-up by leftist guerrillas in their fight for power something the United States seems determined to stop.

The administration of U.S. President Ronald Reagan has accused the Soviet Union, Cuba and Nicaragua of secretly sending aid and weapons to insurgents in El Salvador and Guatemala. Although the Soviets, Cubans and Nicaraguans deny official knowledge of such arms traffic, U.S. officials insist it exists.

More than 85,000 people have been killed in the past three years in battles between leftists and rightists in Central America. The area has a population of 23 million.

More than 32,000 people have been killed since Oct. 15, 1979, in El Salvador's guerrilla revolution. Many more deaths could come around Jan. 22 when the guerrillas are said to plan another major push against the U.S.-backed military-civilian junta to mark the 50th anniversary of "La Masacre" when 32,000 people were killed in a rightist military push to put down a communist-led peasant uprising.

The Reagan administration has provided El Salvador's junta with \$75 million in military aid and 56 U.S. military advisers to help put down the insurrection. But neither side appears to be winning.

In Nicaragua, where 50,000 people were killed in the Sandinista revolution that ousted Dictator Anastasio Somoza in 1979, the governing junta has launched a "militarisation" campaign that U.S. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig has said raises the threat of war in Central America.

More than 3,500 people have been killed during the past two years in Guatemala, where four guerrilla groups are fighting to overthrow Gen. Fernando Romeo Lucas Garcia's rightist regime.

Many are sceptical that elections scheduled for March 7 in Guatemala and March 21 in El Salvador will end the violence.

Even placid Costa Rica and Honduras had outbreaks of terrorism in 1981.

Roberto Suazo Cordoba, a 53-year-old doctor, takes over as President of Honduras on Jan. 27, ending 17 years of military rule. But, on top of some crushing economic problems, the country last year had a severe outbreak of terrorism.

Costa Rica, regarded as Latin America's stablest democracy, had its first hijack in October. Earlier, terrorists threw bombs, killed three policemen and wounded three U.S. Embassy marines in separate attacks.

ASIA

Asian subcontinent tensions rising in

By Gene Kramer

A Soviet military buildup in Afghanistan appears more likely than a pullout making for continued high tension in the Asian subcontinent area and friction between India and Pakistan.

The final collapse of Afghanistan's own army, reported torn by desertions, defections and high casualties to less than a third of its original 90,000 personnel, is a possibility for the New Year.

At the end of last year Soviet strength was already reported on the rise from long-standing estimates of 85,000.

The Soviet-installed government in Afghanistan seemed no closer to winning popular acceptance and Western journalists who travelled with the Muslim insurgents have reported that the rebels held more of the Afghan countryside than ever, while lacking the punch for outright military victory.

Reverberations of the conflict are being felt in India and Pakistan.

Rejecting the U.S. idea that Pakistan should be armed as a frontline state against Soviet military force in Afghanistan, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India has talked of approaching "war clouds" and frequently accused the United States of forcing the region into a costly arms race.

The end of 1981 found India shopping in both the Soviet Union and the West for weapons it said were needed to counter the \$3.2 billion U.S. arms package promised Pakistan.

All this coincides with a continuing series of minor border incidents and diplomatic tiffs between the two neighbours which have fought each other three times since independence from Britain in 1947.

Less gloomy, however, were plans by India and Pakistan to discuss a non-aggression pact in 1982 and some signs that India and the United States want to limit the deterioration of their relations. In other parts of the subcontinent:

— Bangladesh entered the new year with a new President and most of its old problems of economic and political instability.

Abdus Sattar, who won an overwhelming November election mandate to succeed assassinated president Ziaur Rahman, must

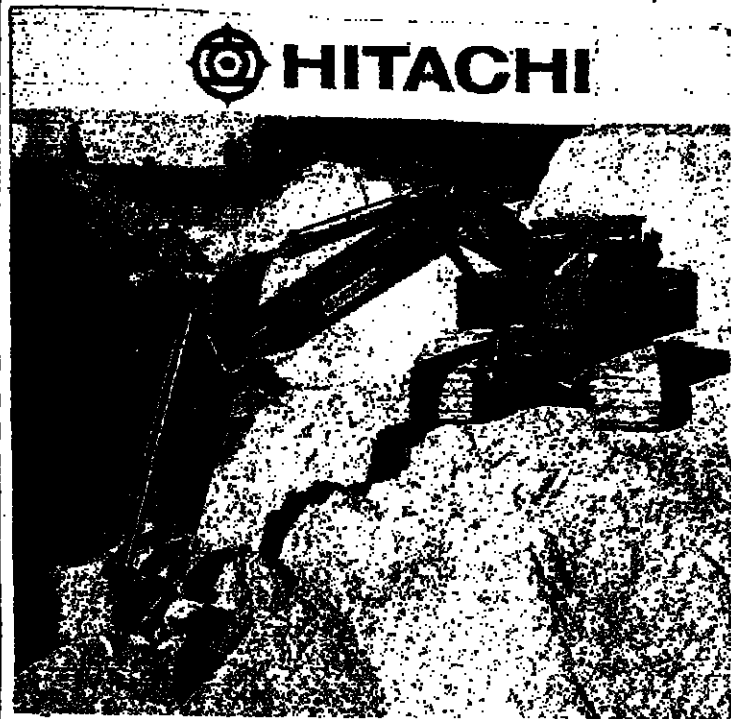
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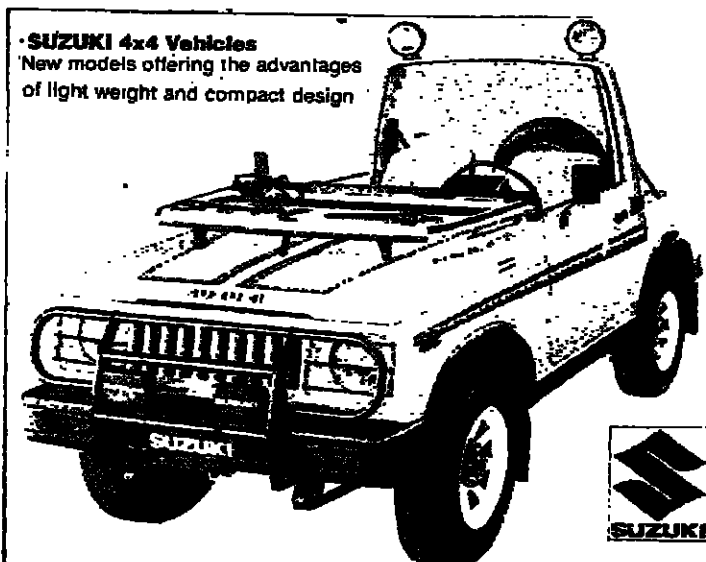
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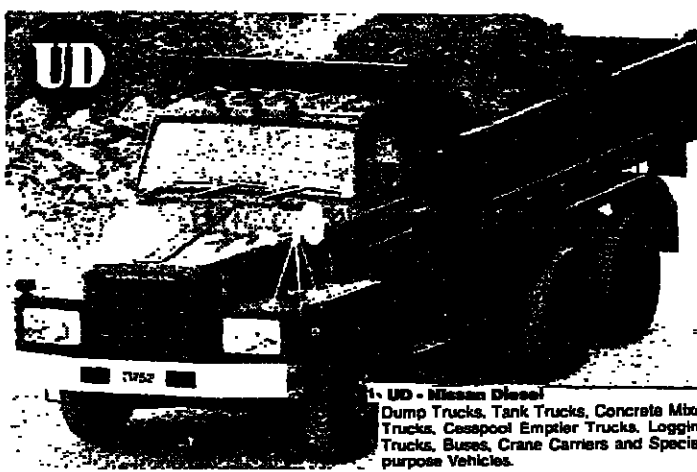


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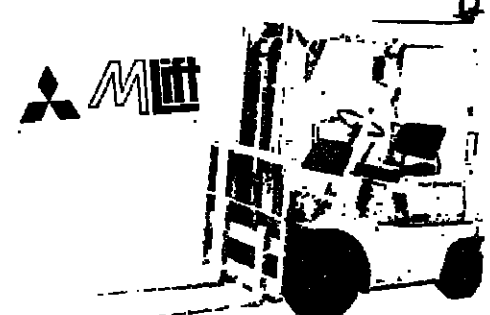


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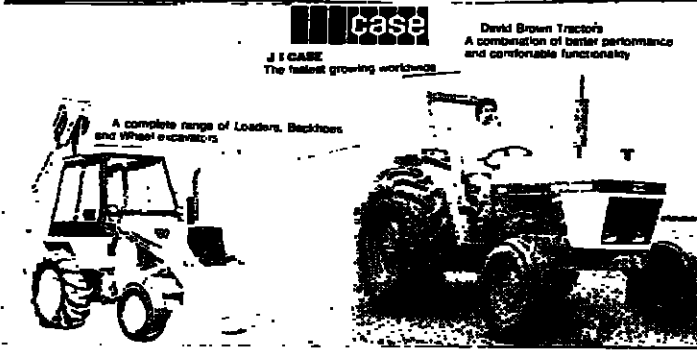
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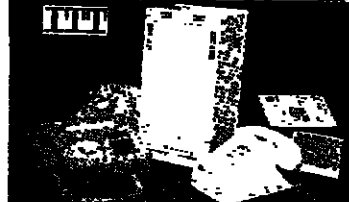


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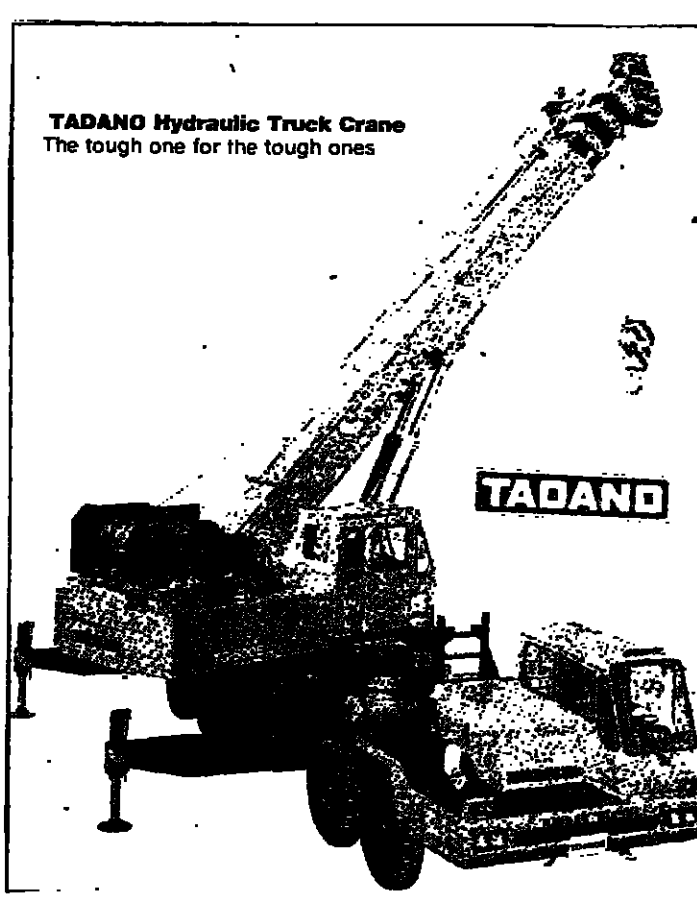


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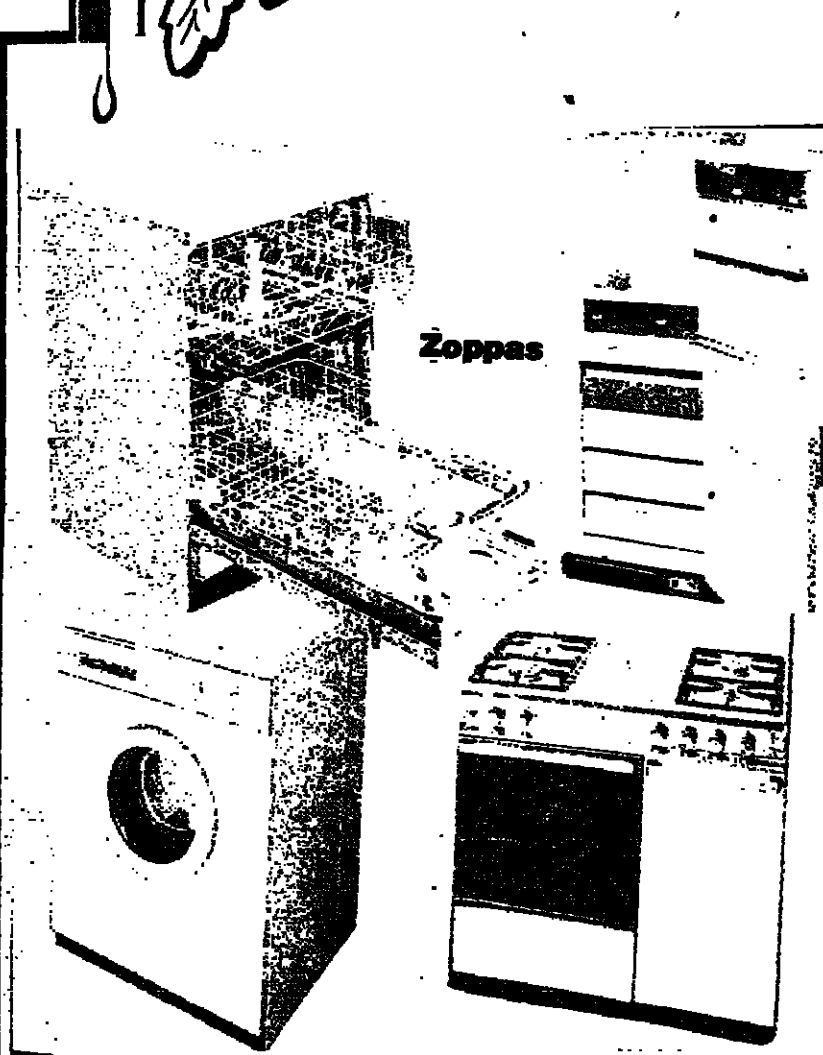
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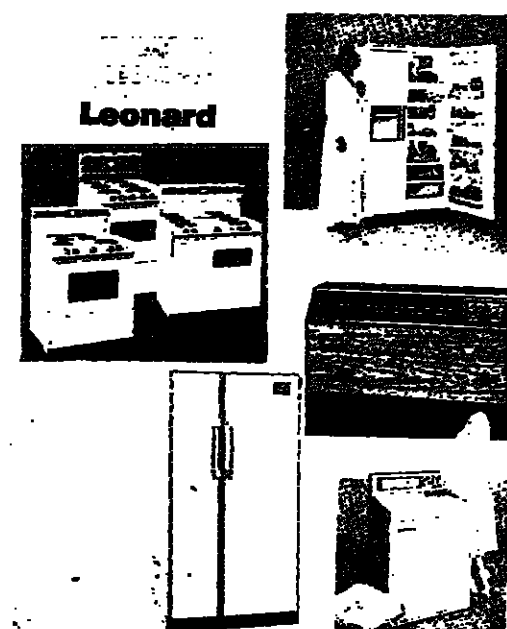
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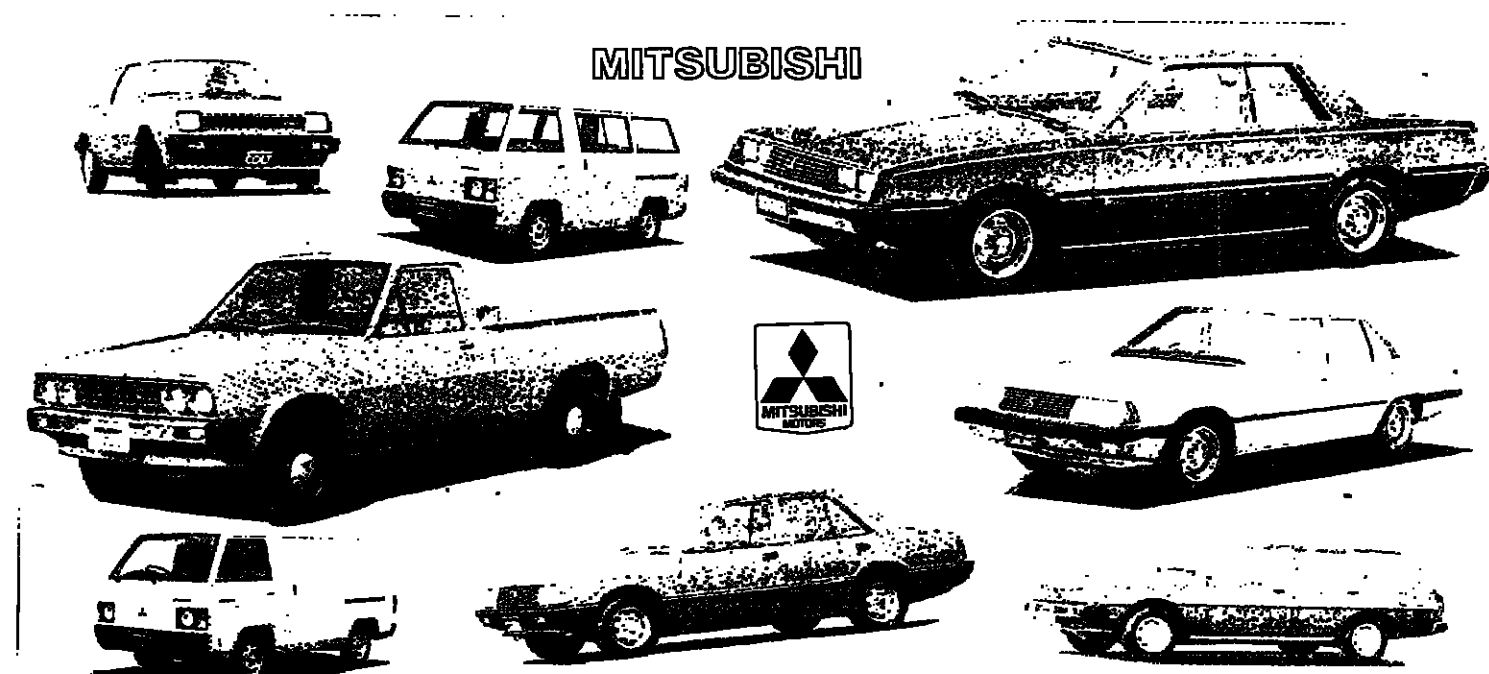
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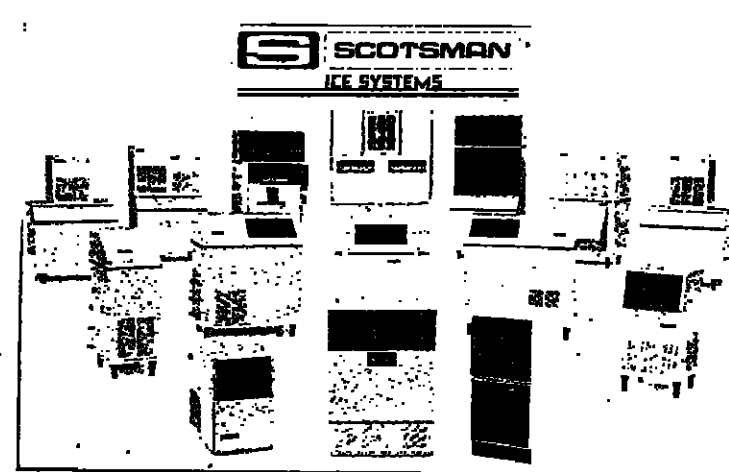


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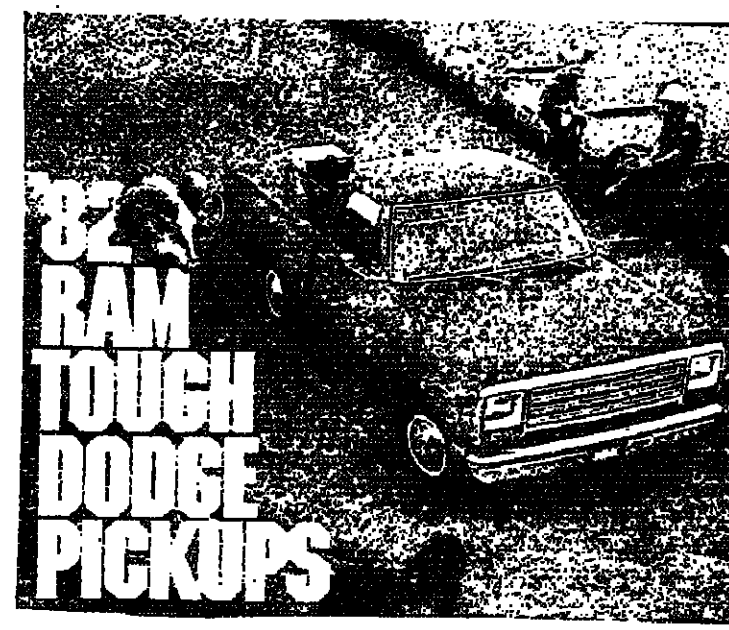


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SPORTS

ATTF discusses Arab youth sport affairs

AMMAN, Jan. 3 (Petra) — Minister of Culture and Youth Mar' Abu Nowar opened at Al Hussein Youth City today the Arab Table Tennis Federation's (ATTF) board meetings. He underlined in an opening speech the importance of such meetings aimed at raising the standard of Arab youth in sports.

This meeting, he said, is designed at coordinating activities of Arab youth in sporting events; and it is hoped the board will come out with constructive

recommendations that would further contribute to the promotion of table tennis.

Also addressing the opening session were Sufian Shahin, president of the Jordanian Table Tennis Federation and Suleiman Al Jabhan, president of the Arab Table Tennis Federation.

The board will discuss in its six day meeting several issues pertaining to table tennis agreements and activities in the Arab World. The federation comprises 14 Arab states and Palestine.

Windies roar back to form

SYDNEY, Jan. 3 (R) — The West Indies' cricketers came roaring back to form with a vengeance on the second day of the second test against Australia today.

The tourists, who lost the first match in the three-test series by 58 runs, their first defeat in 16 internationals, added 96 runs to their overnight score of 288 for four before reducing the Australians to 111 for three at close.

Left-handed batsman Larry Gomes and demon bowler Michael Holding shared the honours.

Gomes completed a superb century before being caught by Greg Chappell off Bruce Yardley for 126 as the West Indians reached 384 in their first innings.

Erika Hess crushes her rivals

MARIBOR, Yugoslavia, Jan. 3 (R) — Erika Hess of Switzerland crushed her rivals with a tremendous second run in very difficult conditions to extend her lead in the women's World Ski Cup today by winning a special slalom.

The track, through 52 gates on the first leg and 53 on the second with a drop of 170 metres, was so icy and tough that 42 of the 74 starters failed to complete the first run.

Hess emphasised her superiority by skiing the second run more than a second faster than her rivals to lift herself from third place to victory in a total time of one minute 37.58 seconds.

The young Italian from Milan, Maria-Rosa Quario, had to yield her first leg lead, but hung on for second place in 1:38.43, just ahead of Czechoslovakia's Olga Charvatova.

Perrine Pelen of France finished fourth—her fourth such placing this season—ahead of American Christin Cooper.

Hess's mastery in taking her third victory of the season lifted her pace-setting World Cup total to 173 points. Irene Epple of West Germany never looked confident today and placed 17th but remained second with 139 points.

Cooper has 109 and Quario 77.

Bacand could finish only 17th, without a point to add to her total and leaving her task of overhauling Hess vastly more difficult.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN
1981 by Chicago Tribune

North-South vulnerable.
South deals.

NORTH
♠ A 7 6 5
♥ 10 8 6
♦ 4
♣ K Q 10 6 5
EAST
♠ K 8 4
♥ 9 5 3 2
♦ 9 8 3 2
♣ A 4

SOUTH
♠ Q
♥ A K J 4
♦ A Q J 10
♣ J 9 8 7

The bidding:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass
2 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass
3 NT Pass 5 ♠ Pass
6 ♠ Pass Pass Pass
Opening lead: Jack of ♣.

We have frequently stressed that it is important to give yourself every chance in the play. Here's another hand from the Cino Del Duca event in Paris to highlight this point.

We are not sure that we approve of the way South bid his hand—a reverse should guarantee that the first suit is longer than the second. However, the only alternative—two no trump—was

equally unappealing. Thereafter, North bid his hand well to show an unbalanced hand with excellent club support and the final contract had a fair chance of succeeding.

After a spade lead it seemed that either red suit finesse would, if successful, land the slam. Technically, there is a good reason why the ruffing finesse in diamonds should be taken. If it loses, declarer cuts his losses because he has two winners set up and so he won't go down more than one trick. As the cards lie, the ruffing finesse succeeds and the slam rolls home.

However, that is only the second best line, as was demonstrated by Zia Mahmood of Pakistan, who will represent his country in the 1981 World Team Championship in Port Chester, N.Y. later this month. He won the ace of spades and forced out the ace of trumps. He ruffed the spade continuation, drew the last trump and then took his extra chance—he cashed the ace and king of hearts.

Mahmood was "lucky"—the queen of hearts dropped. Now he didn't care who held the king of diamonds. With no heart loser to worry about, he could simply ruff his diamond losers on the table and claim his slam. Bridge is really a simple game, isn't it?

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METEOR 1 Voy. 6	8/1	14/1	19/1	27/1
MERLENE S. Voy. 3	18/1	21/1	29/1	7/2

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HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN THE JORDANIAN COMPANY FOR T.V., RADIO, AND CINEMA PRODUCTION LTD.

ADVERTISEMENT FOR PREQUALIFICATION OF SPECIALIZED MANUFACTURING FIRMS FOR THE SUPPLY AND INSTALLATION OF BROADCAST TELEVISION PRODUCTION EQUIPMENT

- The Jordan Company for T.V., Radio, and Cinema Production Ltd. invites submission of prequalification data by specialized international broadcast television production equipment manufacturing firms which can qualify through extensive experience with projects of similar type and magnitude completed within the last five years for the supply and installation of television production equipment, including training in operation and maintenance for:
 - Two television production studios, each with approximately 480 m2 in area within the cyclorama, with associated control suites and apparatus rooms and video tape editing, copying and post production suites.
- Prequalification data shall include but not be limited to the following:
 - Name, address, country, date of incorporation and type of firm.
 - Names, qualifications and experience of the proposed supervisory and technical staff for the project under consideration.
 - Letter from the firm's bankers giving the financial status of the firm.
 - List of major products relevant to this project.
 - List of contracts underway or completed by the firm during the last five years, similar in type and size to the project under consideration, together with a brief description, location, name of owner, total cost and type of equipment and services provided.
 - Any additional information which may help to demonstrate the degree of qualification of the firm for the project under consideration.
- Prequalification data shall be submitted not later than 12.00 a.m. (noon) on 15th Feb. 1982 a copy to each of the following address.

THE JORDANIAN COMPANY FOR
T.V., RADIO, AND CINEMA
PRODUCTION LTD.
c/o PENSION FUND
P.O. BOX 3294
AMMAN - JORDAN

PROFESSOR HANNES LINIL
ARCHITECT - PLANNER
ROTEURMSTRASSE 25
A 1010 VIENNA, AUSTRIA

TENDER NOTICE JORDAN ELECTRICITY AUTHORITY AQABA THERMAL POWER STATION TENDER No. 2/82 BOILER ISLAND

Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA) announces the availability of the Boiler Island Documents, Tender No. 2/82, for the Aqaba Thermal Power Station, from the consulting engineer offices, as of January 5, 1982, and from the Jordan Electricity Authority offices as of January 6, 1982.

The tender consists of supply, delivery, erection, testing and commissioning of two boilers to supply steamflow required for the two turbo-generators of 130 MW each.

It is expected that only internationally-competent firms with ample experience in this type of works, done outside their own country, will participate in this tender.

Documents are available for collection against payment of a non-refundable fee of JD 150 or \$450 per set consisting of two copies at the following addresses:

Jordan Electricity Authority
Purchase and Procurement Department
Jabal Amman - Fifth Circle
P.O. Box 2310, Amman, Jordan
Telex No. 21259 JEASAK JO

Chas. T. Main International Inc.
Southeast Tower, Prudential Center
Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A.
Telex: 940598
Telephone: (617) 262 - 3200

The closing date for receiving the proposal will be Thursday April 15, 1982, at 10:00 a.m.

THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN The Jordanian Company for T.V., Radio, and Cinema Production Ltd.

ADVERTISEMENT

FOR PREQUALIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS EXPERIENCED IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF TELEVISION PRODUCTION FACILITIES

- The Jordanian Company for T.V., Radio, and Cinema Production Ltd. invites submission of prequalification data by specialized international contractors or local first class general contractors in joint venture with specialized international contractors who can qualify through extensive experience with projects of similar type and magnitude for the construction of:
 - TV production facilities including: two production studios of 570 m2 in floor area each, one video tape editing suite, one video tape copying and transfer suite, one dubbing suite, offices and auxiliary facilities. The total floor area of the three-story reinforced concrete structure shall be approximately 8,000 m2, including basement and out buildings.
- Prequalification data shall include but not be limited to the following:
 - Name, address, country, date of incorporation and type of firm.
 - Names of principals and key employees of the firm.
 - Names, qualifications and experience of the proposed supervisory staff for the project under consideration.
 - Letter from the firm's bankers giving the financial status of the firm.
 - The production capacity of the firm.
 - List of contracts underway or completed by the firm in this area and elsewhere during the last five years, similar in type and size to the project under consideration, together with a brief description, location, name of owner, total cost and type of services provided.
 - Any additional information which may help to demonstrate the degree of qualification of the firm for the project under consideration.
- Prequalification data shall be submitted in duplicate not later than 12.00 a.m. (noon) on 15th Feb. 1982, a copy to each of the following address.

THE JORDANIAN COMPANY FOR
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FEATURES

Greeks step 150 years back to save Acropolis

By Neocosmos Tzallas
— Reuters

ATHENS — Greek archaeologists are dismantling the ancient monuments of the Athens acropolis to the state they were in 150 years ago in an effort to save them from complete destruction.

Having stood for 2,500 years, this imposing citadel has suffered more from incompetent restoration, air pollution, tourists and aircraft noise vibration than the fires, earthquakes, pillaging, vandalism and war of its past.

Ironically, the zeal of the newly-independent Greeks in the 1830s to restore the ruins left by departing Turks caused much of the decay.

They used iron rods to support masonry and join broken marble, but the metal has now oxidized, expanded and cracked the stone. "The ancients were much wiser," Acropolis curator George Dontas said. "They dipped the iron elements in lead before using them."

Restorers now use titanium, which is tough and does not corrode, but to do so they have to take down parts of the monuments. "We decided to dismantle the buildings to the state they were in 1830 and start again," Prof. Dontas said.

But the major, and largely unsolved, problem, is the air pollution which has blurred the finely-carved friezes and statues and sapped the strength of the stone which supports the temples atop the Acropolis.

Industry spurts sulphur dioxide

into the air which comes down as sulphuric acid in rain. This in turn reacts with the marble, turning it into gypsum, a soft stone which is easily washed away.

Attempts to reduce pollution in the area have had little success and even putting some statues into a museum is of limited value because of the air pollution. A proposal to set them in glass cases filled with inert gases has aroused criticism.

Prof. Dontas said it could be possible to give the marble a protective coat, or treat it chemically to restore the Athens skyline, but neither idea has been perfected.

There are other problems. The stability of the imposing rock on which the Acropolis stands, dominating the Athens skyline, has been in question, the fortified walls are crumbling and the building's foundations are unsteady.

The first building to be dismantled was the Erechtheion, the old temple of Athena, and work has recently begun on rebuilding it.

The caryatids, statues of six maidens which stood at its south portico, have been removed and replaced with hollow copies holding titanium beams to support

the portico roof.

Supporting the rest of the Erechtheion there were originally two walls, outer and inner. Christians in the fifth and sixth century destroyed the inner walls when they turned the building into a church.

They did so much damage that it is now impossible to determine the original distribution of the rooms inside the building.

Because the stability of the building was endangered, the restoration team is rebuilding the south inner wall and other parts are being replaced. Work is expected to be completed by 1984.

Work on the Parthenon, a majestic Doric temple to Athena which dominates the Acropolis, will start next summer when a special crane should be in place to avoid the use of scaffolding.

Many fragments from its east facade have been identified and will be replaced. There are plans to turn the marble ceiling on its Western side in order to protect the frieze but experts have not yet determined whether the monument and its 46 columns can support the weight.

The small temple of Roman emperor Augustus will be reconstructed after the major work on the Acropolis is completed.

The huge boulders on the side of the Acropolis hill also present a problem. Many of them have been held in place by earlier restorers using buttresses but the result is now thought to look ugly.

Work on a new method of bolting them to the hillside is still under way.

International practice, under the Venice convention, is that ancient monuments are only restored to the extent allowed by surviving pieces, with reconstruction only where needed for structural reasons or to protect the monument from the weather.

The committee for the protection of the monuments of the Acropolis adheres strictly to this principle.

Soviet weightlifters



L-R: General director of the works Aleksei Goryainov, chief designer Vladimir Tobolin and

engineer-designer Tatyana Shishkina at a new KRAZ model. (TASS photo)

Two hundred forty-one thousand and ten million tons of various freights have been transported by autos to the Soviet Union during the last year of the 10th Five-Year Plan period (1976-1980). A considerable part of them was transported by the KRAZ trucks manufactured at the Kremenchug auto-works, Poltava region, the Ukrainian SSR.

The works were erected in the late '50s. These were the years when the Soviet people had already abolished the consequences caused by the Nazi German troops during World War II and started implementing a new, vast construction programme. The need for transport especially heavy load lorries, grew.

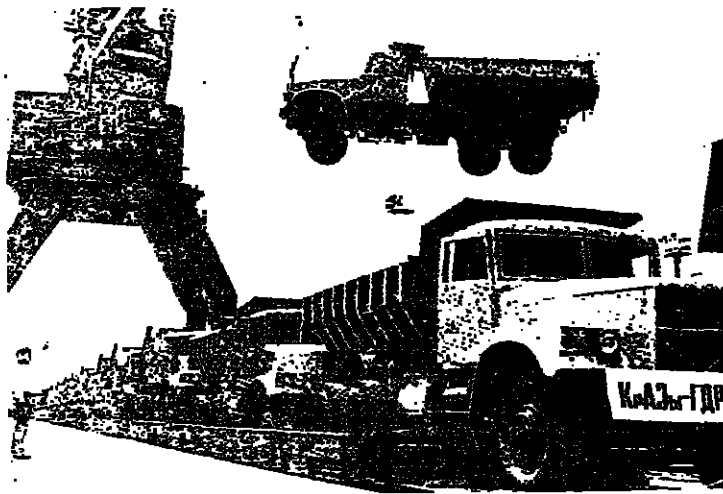
The works in Kremenchug started the production of such trucks. Already the first models of the Ukrainian made trucks proved

capable of heavy work. Then a whole family of KRAZ trucks has appeared: a 12-ton dump truck, a general-purpose truck of the same carrying capacity, a bumper carrier, a truck tractors able to tow 30-ton trailers. Recently new models have been produced which are more reliable and comfortable in comparison with the previous models, and can operate in the severe climate of the extreme north

where the use of conventional trucks is difficult.

The trucks made in Kremenchug work at oil and gas fields of Western Siberia, in the extreme north, at the construction of the Baikal-Amur railway, in the Republics of Central Asia. They are exported to more than 50 countries of the world.

Recently a batch of trucks was sent to East Germany.



—KRAZ Trucks ready to be sent to East Germany. (TASS photo).

FLAT FOR RENT

Two bedroom flat, sitting room, dining room, bath room, kitchen, central heating. Jabal Luweibdeh.

If interested, call tel. 21769

ADVERTISEMENT

FOR PREQUALIFICATION OF CONTRACTORS HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS AMMAN, JORDAN

Al Hashemiah Guest Palace Project

Applications are invited for the prequalification of tenderers for the alterations and refurbishment to convert Al Hashemiah Palace into a government guest palace.

The project includes:

1. Undertaking alteration in order to convert the building into a number of self-contained suites, and to provide extra bedrooms, staff changing rooms and stores.
2. Refurbishing mechanical, electrical and plumbing services and generally making good the fabric of the building.
3. Undertaking the installation of new kitchens and laundry facilities.
4. General upgrading of external works.

Applications may be submitted by:

- a. First class building or general local contractors, provided they have to prove, through association or recruitment of specialists that they are qualified to undertake such work.
- b. Qualified international contractors, associated with local qualified contractors.
- c. Qualified international contractors specialised in such work.

Tender documents will be available at the Ministry of Public Works, at a cost of JD 160 from Jan. 1, 1982.

All interested contractors are required to submit two envelopes at the specified dates as follows:

1. "Prequalification Envelope" by Jan. 31, 1982
2. "Priced bid Envelope" by March 15, 1982.

Only the priced envelopes of the qualified contractors will be opened, and the others will be returned unopened to the bidders.

Chairman of Special Tendering Committee

JUMBLE.

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME
by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

HINEW

JARAH

NEIFED

UNPRIT

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: VAPOR SHINY CLOVEN GLUTEN

Answer: What he said to the horse who was tending bar—"GIVE ME A SNORT"



HOW THAT FIGHT WITH THE DENTIST ENDED.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: VAPOR SHINY CLOVEN GLUTEN

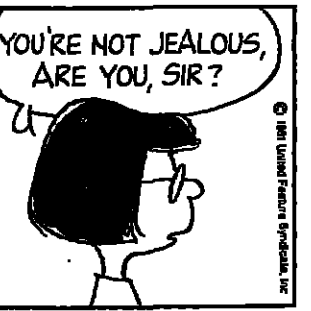
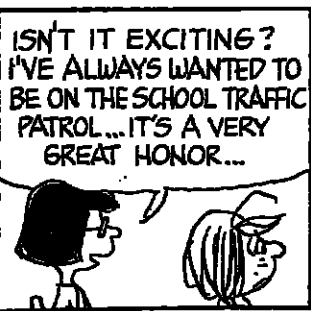
Answer: What he said to the horse who was tending bar—"GIVE ME A SNORT"

THE BETTER HALF. By Vinson

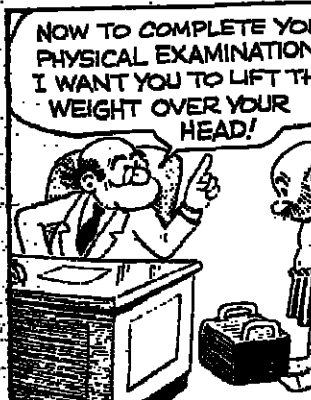


"The last time he lost any pounds, he was gambling in a British casino."

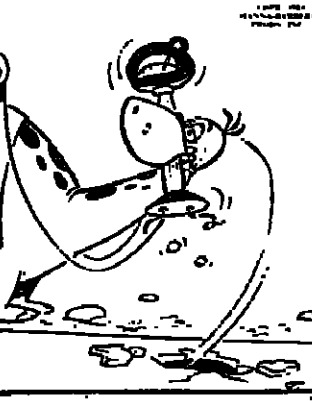
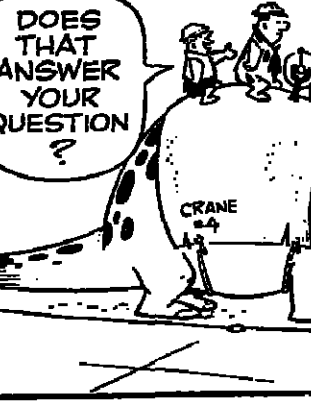
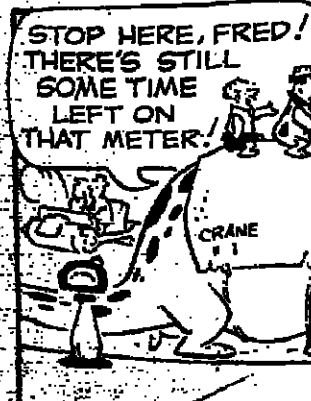
Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



The Flintstones



FORECAST FOR MONDAY, JAN. 4, 1982

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: The daytime is fine for resourcefully studying details that can help you advance in career activities. Exercise patience and you can overcome obstacles in the evening.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) You may not be able to express your talents early in the day. Work at a measured pace and make up for lost time later.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Try to agree with wishes of family members and maintain harmony at home. Don't be too extravagant at this time.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) You need to tread lightly with contacts in the business world today. Show more consideration for those at home.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) If you have spend more money to make something work, it is wise to consult an expert for advice.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Don't force any issues to gain your way, but study every angle of your monetary position and get the results you want.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Forget that annoying situation and concentrate on something that is easily attainable. Don't neglect social engagements.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Take time to help a good friend who is in trouble now. Study your aims and then make positive plans for the future.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) A civic duty requires extra care to handle it properly. Friends may not be amenable to your suggestions today.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) You have to study more on a new idea you have before putting it in operation. Sidestep one who imposes on you.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Engage in new interests that can be profitable. Be more concerned with a new philosophy of life.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Avoid an associate who is irritable in the morning. Study a new problem well before you try to solve it.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Even though you could be annoyed by conditions that arise unexpectedly, remain calm and use tact for best results.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will do well in problem-solving occupations, so direct the education along such lines in order to make the most of the natural talents here. Teach how to handle money early in life. Spiritual training is a must.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE Daily Crossword By Nancy Mc Carthy

ACROSS	34 Assert	56 Flowers	25 Subjugate
1 Region	35 Jacob's father	60 Verily	27 External appearances
5 Muffler	37 — Paulo	61 Seamen's quarters	28 Egg-shaped
10 Experienced	38 Crow call	64 Carts	29 Many again
14 Cake specialist	39 Stop up a passage	65 Grape conserve	31 Practice
15 Must	41 Time past	66 Assay	32 Troque of defiance
16 Higher up	42 Hot time in Brest	67 Grafted, in heraldry	33 Owl sounds
17 Ancestor	43 Remove wool	68 Composer Franz	36 Relating to the ear
19 City north of Lake Tahoe	44 "— a kick out of ..."	69 Health resorts	39 Old port of Rome
20 Grievous experiences	45 Composed	70 Immensity	40 In good spirits
21 Threescore and ten	46 Compete	71 Fitzgerald and Raines	41 is emphatic
23 Flat	47 Immensity	72 Elbow to wrist	42 Way of approach
26 Which	48 Immensity	73 Volcanic	43 Irish capital of yore
27 Caution	49 Immensity	74 Mouse menace	44 Reputation
30 Adequate	50 Immensity	75 Residue	45 Portent
		76 Hwy's	46 Lease
		77 Brow	47 Make progress by 2
		78 Precade	48 Fast season
		79 Divisible	49 City on the Hudson
		80 Defect	50 Maxwell's hostess
		81 Cartier cabinet member	51 Collections
		82 Stadium sound	52 Airport info abbr.
		83 Instant	

